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EUROPEAN FINANCING TO PORTUGAL FOR AFRICAN COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 10

[Text] A number of Western countries will be financing cooperative programs involving Portuguese technologies and directed toward African countries where Portuguese is the official language, according to a statement made in Lisbon by Goncalves Pereira, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs.

The head of Portuguese diplomacy was speaking at a meeting which President Ramalho Eanes had arranged with business people, journalists, government officials and other organizational representatives who had accompanied him on his recent trip to southern Africa.

The countries participating in the financing of cooperative action technologically assisted by Portugal are: the FRG, Great Britain, France and Sweden, but negotiations are also going on with the African Development Bank.

The Portuguese minister, quoted by ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], pointed out these cooperative plans, called triangular, as a way to alleviate Portugal's shortage of funds in its cooperation with its former colonies.

Portuguese business people consider Portugal's weak financial position as well as problems of a bureaucratic nature as limiting factors in the development of its economic relations with African countries.

The meeting was also attended by the secretaries of state for culture, planning, export, foreign transportation and tourism who gave talks on the development of its economic relations with African countries.

The meeting was also attended by the secretaries of state for culture, planning, export, foreign transportation and tourism who gave talks on the development of sectorial cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique and answered questions posed by the business people.

In his speech, Alberto Regueira, secretary of state for planning, described Portugal's support in the recovery of the export capability of Portuguese-speaking African countries as a key factor in the development of the proposed cooperation and in accordance with Portuguese policy.

Ramalho Eanes justified the initiative of holding the meeting as an appropriate means of making a critical analysis of the trip he made to southern Africa and receiving suggestions which will make it possible to improve the effectiveness of future trips, particularly to Angola in April.

COMMISSION TO RESTRUCTURE STATE MACHINERY MEETS

Meeting Opens

AB042231 Luanda ANGOP in French 2100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 4 Mar (ANGOP)--The first meeting of the National Commission for restructuring the state machinery opened today in Luanda under the chairmanship of Evaristo Domingos Kimba, a member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, representing Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Addressing the opening session, Evaristo Kimba explained that the law governing local authorities has clearly fixed the scope of competence and of action of the popular assemblies and the executive and has taken account of the democratization of state machinery which, according to him, always depends first and foremost on the affirmation of the leadership role of the party at all levels and which cannot be separated from the mode of economic organization nor from the methods of organizing the working masses.

The leader explained that one of these objectives consists of the progressive destruction of the old, decaying and inefficient state machinery, as well as the creation of a new state where the workers and the citizens would take an active part in the resolution of the political, economic and social problems of the country.

On the other hand, Mr Kimba stated that as there is only one state, all the parts forming it should undertake complementary tasks, and be completely relentless in their functions to the benefit of the country, adding that the principal bodies will always have the responsibility of formulating general principles for the organization and the functioning of units and services in their sectors of activity.

Concluding, Evaristo Kimba described work as the principal means for the achievement of an economy full of human and material resources, and which should be used more rationally in order to generate a stronger initiative in the masses, and at the same time to avoid bureaucracy and its vices.

Meeting Ends

AB051313 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1110 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 4 Mar (ANGOP)--The National Commission for restructuring the state machinery, which began on Thursday under the chairmanship of Evaristo Domingos Kimba, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, has ended its deliberations with the approval of the final conclusions. The commission, which was set up under directives of the Party Political Bureau, decided to adopt as its basic document the speech made by Evaristo Domingos at the opening session.

The proposal to include the sectors of fishing, transport and justice within the National Commission for restructuring the state machinery was also approved and henceforth there will be two subcommittees, on fishing and transport.

The Subcommittee on Housing and Self-Help Construction is to be known as the Subcommittee on Construction and Housing, coordinated by the minister of construction and integrating elements from the National Office for Physical Planning and the Ministry of Provincial Coordination. This subcommittee is charged with studying problems in the distribution of houses, collection of rents, construction of new houses, implementation of the organization of self-help construction, and the consequent supply of materials.

The Subcommittee on Energy and Water was charged with the task of examining the problems of water resources pertaining to impounding, treatment, distribution and collection of services.

It was also approved that the heads of the sections of the executive committees of the provincial party committees in Benguela, Mocamedes and Malanje be integrated into the Committee of Cadres.

The commission for restructuring the state machinery decided to recommend to the Party Political Bureau, as a directive, that it begin orienting the social sector.

The commission appointed the coordinators of the subcommittees and approved their work programs.

Present at the closing session were Ludy Kissassunda of the Party Political Bureau, Henrique Santos Onambwe, alternative member of the Political Bureau, and Bernardo de Sousa, member of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Assembly.

CSO: 4719/658

PETRANGOL WORKERS PRAISED AS REFINERY REOPENS

AB052120 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Mar 82

[ANGOP editorial: "The Workers' Victory"]

[Text] The attempt to slowly attack the minds and the revolutionary morale through the clever manipulation of what is essential and what is secondary, through intrigue and rumors, through confusion and shameless lies is characteristic of a particular reactionary trend which has not yet succeeded in destroying Angolan society.

This tendency is, as can be understood, attributable to the fact that there exists among us a particular social stratum which hopes to regain the lost privileges or is now trying, at this late date, to acquire them for the first time. The echo of this tendency, which is nearly always underhanded and petty, is given exaggerated publicity and even stimulated abroad by the capitalist press.

The smallest occurrence serves as a pretext for reactionary speculation aimed at the foundations of our revolutionary process as was recently evidenced by the enemy's sabotage of the PETRANGOL refinery.

But, within a very short time, the truth undid their selfish and fanciful designs. The promise made by the Angolan party and government to make the refinery operational once again, with the commitment of the workers, was fulfilled.

In the short period of a few weeks, the effects of the criminal destruction were removed and the refinery installations were reactivated. The government even hoped to increase this productive unit so that it could also be used for the Southern African countries which are daily facing the aggressiveness of racist South Africa because they hope to destroy, once and for all, the odious system of apartheid.

The destabilizing objectives that the saboteurs in the service of imperialism and the racist South Africans hope to attain--bring economic activity to a standstill, generate a fuel shortage for the armed forces on the fighting front, create panic among the people--were rapidly defeated by the prompt response of the workers committed to the national reconstruction process.

In this "year of economic organization and popular vigilance," this victory of the PETRANGOL workers emerges as a symbol of the will of all the people of Angola and represents an incentive for the neutralization in all fields of the enemies of the revolution at both the domestic and international levels.

All those who panicked on seeing the light of the flames and the thick smoke which at times darkened the capital's beautiful bay now have the opportunity to reflect on the origin of their permanent uneasiness. They will definitely conclude that it only comes from the credit they give to the prophets of doom and from the lack of courage and lack of trust in the unwavering determination and ever greater maturity of a people who, led by the MPLA--yesterday a movement and today a labor party--for a quarter of a century, are waging a victorious struggle for a world of freedom, national independence, peace and social progress.

The struggle continues!

The victory is sure!

CSO: 4742/237

BRIEFS

KUWAIT FUND FISHERY LOAN--Luanda, 9 Mar (ANGOP)--A loan of \$50,950,000 was granted to the People's Republic of Angola Monday for a fishery project. The agreement was signed between the Kuwait Arab Development Fund and the Angolan minister of finance. The loan, which is for a 24-year period at an interest rate of 2 1/2 percent, is intended to increase Angola's fishery production. It will provide for the purchase of 10 fishing boats and the repairs of 44 other similar vessels, the installation of mechanical dryers and the construction of 10 fishing ports with piers. The agreement was signed on the Kuwait side by Abdlatif Youssef al-Hamad, president of the Kuwaiti Arab Development Fund and also Kuwaiti minister of finance and planning, and on the Angolan side, by Ismael Gaspar Martins, Angolan minister of finance. [Text] [AB092007 Luanda ANGOP in French 1830 GMT 9 Mar 82]

PORtUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--Official talks between Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge and Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira began yesterday afternoon in Luanda. They centered on an exchange of views on ways to strengthen relations between the two countries as well as on drawing up a plan for bilateral cooperation. It will be recalled that the Portuguese foreign minister arrived in Luanda yesterday morning for a 3-day visit to Angola at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge. In a brief statement to the press soon after his arrival, Andre Goncalves Pereira said his visit is within the framework of the climate of entente between Angola and Portugal. The Portuguese foreign minister added that his visit will enable the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. Andre Goncalves Pereira, who announced the forthcoming visit of the Portuguese head of state to Angola, will have several talks with Angolan officials during his stay in Angola. Among with whom he will have talks are: The minister for planning and external trade, Lopo do Nascimento; the minister for finance, Ismael Martins and the secretary of state for cooperation, Paulino Pinto Joao. The Portuguese delegation will probably be received in audience by President of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [Text] [AB101324 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/658

NATION'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES DETAILED

Reserves Down

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwel]

[Text]

THE COUNTRY's financial reserves are down by P100 million due to the depressed world diamond market, the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr G.U.S. Matlhaphiri, has said.

He was officially opening projects of the Botswana Work-camp Association in Mochudi last Saturday. The projects are a fenced piece of land and storeroom.

Mr Matlhaphiri said the situation on diamond sales was not expected to improve for sometime to come. He emphasised that it was not a trivial matter for a developing country like Botswana to experience such a disturbing financial depression.

He noted that for as long as the situation remained unchanged, the country would experience a delay in the implementation of some of the projects.

Whilst this was the case, said Mr Matlhaphiri, the people would have to rely on their own efforts to achieve the necessary progress.

On the establishment of the association, the Assistant Minister said it was a giant step forward in reviving the dying cultural background upon which the young generation must be moulded.

Due to the limited financial resources he said, "we cannot hope to achieve our economic development objectives unless we make use of our abundant resources, labour force."

Self-help, he explained, married very well with the traditional system such as "Letsema." For that reason he said, it should be actively promoted and encouraged.

He noted that that effort would contribute more since the country was committed to the acceleration of its development pace through self-help.

Earlier welcoming the Minister, Kgosi Linchwe II of Bakgatla, who is the President of the association, regretted that while responsible citizens did come together to discuss ways of developing the country, others spent their time making plans for less noble pursuits and even

for committing crimes such as robbery, murder and assault.

He called on such people to refrain from such activities and join the association. By doing so he said, they would have rescued themselves from possible embarrassment.

Kgosi Linchwe noted that workcamps were not new in Kgatleng. He cited as example, the construction of the "Kagiso" kgotla shelter in Mochudi. The project was built by regiments on self-help basis. He said the establishment of the headquarters of the association in his village was a coincidence since the village had always been known for active participation in self-help activities.

Another speaker was the Director of the German Volunteer Service, Dr J. Schroeder, who said his organisation favoured the idea of work camps.

The National Coordinator Mr G.M. Kenekae and the Chairman Mr D. Moremong also spoke during the occasion. The occasion itself was marked by traditional dancing and poems. BOPA

Prospects Bleak

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

AN INCREASE in personal taxation is one of the possible policy measures the Government might consider in Botswana's hazy economic outlook.

A package of policy measures including a cut in Government spending, a review of interest rates, and a change in the value of the Pula would be considered if the situation warranted, according to the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmisi. He was speaking in Parliament yesterday.

In a budget speech that spelt out a bleak economic background and tough times ahead, Mr Mmisi said the over P100 million balance of payment deficit which might remain during the current year "has wide implications for the economy as a whole and there is no single policy measure which can effectively deal with it."

Short of a strong resurgence in demand for two of Botswana's major exports, nickel-copper matte and diamonds, the balance of payments will remain in deficit during 1982.

Botswana became P100 million in the red primarily because of a shortfall in export earnings.

The favourable balance of payments trend seen over the past five years was broken in the second half of 1981.

"Our estimates show that the balance of payments moved from an overall surplus of P72 million in calendar year 1980 to a deficit of P60 million in 1981. This adverse turn-around was brought about mainly by the depressed demand for diamonds on the world market and diamond sales were about P100 million less in

1981 than in 1980. For Botswana these developments affected not only diamonds but nickel and copper prices also severely depressed in 1981."

Mr Mmisi added that a combination of high interest rates and sluggish economic activity in western countries resulted in a slump in the demand for primary commodities which Botswana exported.

At the beginning of 1981, before the impact of the export shortfall began to be felt, Botswana's foreign exchange reserves were rising. They reached a peak of P280 million at the end of April 1981.

Said Mr Mmisi: "Various people looked at these reserves of P280 million and asked: 'Why is Botswana saving such large sums of money? Why don't we spend more of it?' Since April 1981, however, we have seen these reserves being drawn down, because of the reduction in export receipts. In fact foreign exchange reserves are being used in one of the ways that was originally intended, namely as a reserve against bad times."

"We should all learn from this experience," he said.

However, pointed out Mr Mmisi, in spite of the change-over from a large balance of payments surplus to a small deficit, the Government and the Bank of Botswana have so far considered it prudent not to resort to any major policy changes.

While economic performance during the first two years of the National Development Plan Five (NDP V) was better than projected, the economy is now experiencing a down turn.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate in 1980/81 was only 0.5 per cent higher than NDP V forecast, and indications are that Botswana will experience negative real growth in 1981/82.

"This is enough cause for considerable concern and we are compelled to adopt some belt tightening measures which may continue for some time," said Mr Mmisi.

Whilst the aggregate figures were satisfactory, said the Minister, major sectors not directly influenced by mining fared less well. Agricultural GDP experienced a substantial fall in real terms in 1979. Exports of beef to the European Market were stopped in July 1979 and only 141 000 head were slaughtered in 1980 compared to 229 000 in the previous year.

This had an adverse effect on GDP achieved by both the agricultural and manufacturing sectors which went down by 30 per cent. 202 000 cattle slaughtered in 1981 were below the 1979 throughput, although this was a significant improvement over 1980.

Arable agriculture showed remarkable recovery in 1980, said Mr Mmisi, from the 1979 drought. Production of sorghum grew six times to 29 100 metric tonnes, and maize was up to 11 600 metric tonnes from only 2 250 metric tonnes.

Output of all other crops increased from 3 020 metric tonnes in 1979 to 6 900 metric tonnes in 1980.

In 1981, total arable production increased by 21 per cent to 57 415 metric tonnes. Production of sorghum went down by three per cent while that of maize recorded an increase of 84 per cent to 21 400 metric tonnes. All other crops recorded an increase of 12 per cent.

Mr Mmisi pointed out that prospects in the livestock subsector appeared good following the successful eradication of the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease "which enabled us to regain access to the EEC market."

"Furthermore, the EEC authorities have agreed to the extension of areas from which they will take cattle to include areas south of the Makobala-Palapye-Sherwood cordon fence," said Mr Mmisi.

Developments in the subsector include the construction of two new abattoirs at Maun and Francistown. A feasibility study with respect to these projects which was commissioned early

To Page 2

last year has finalised and submitted to Government.

Maun will have a complete abattoir instead of just a canning facility.

The abattoirs are expected to increase total export slaughter capacity by about 47 per cent - from about 225 000 to 333 000 per year. Total capital expenditure is estimated at P25.2 million over six years. Cattle producers in the North will benefit from these projects

through savings in transport costs of live animals.

Looking to the future, Mr Mmusi said that short term economic prospects appeared very bleak. The market for diamonds had been very weak since the middle of 1980. This was partly due to special factors in the diamond trade, said, the Minister. "In general, although demand for diamond jewelry had held up well in the United States, Europe and Japan, high interest

rates have resulted in considerably reduced willingness to hold stocks and there has been resistance to the increased price of diamonds."

Within the diamond trade difficulties had arisen as a result of the speculations that took place in 1978, which drove up prices beyond realistic levels and left many people with overpriced stocks financed by expensive bank loans.

BOPA

Minister Calls for "Belt-Tightening"

BOTSWANA'S growing business sector is digesting the implications of the 1982/3 budget proposals which were presented to the National Assembly by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr P.S. Mmusi yesterday.

The Minister's message was clear some "belt-tightening" measures have to be adopted and possibly continue for some time, because of the present economic position the country is in.

In the belt-tightening exercise, the Minister would be looking at "a whole range of possibilities" to be implemented in the course of the coming fiscal year. Reduction in expenditures and increases in fees and taxes are among the measures which he said he has under active study.

Initial reaction to the Ministers' speech from the business community, showed little if any surprise. A few people thought the private sector would need a lot of guidance by Government in the belt-tightening exercise, since the private sector was still short of manpower and particularly qualified personnel.

The question of manpower was touched on by the Minister, although on a much wider scale. He was especially concerned that there were "a great many Batswana who are living at or below the poverty line."

Mr Mmusi had pointed out that when national income falls, decisions had to be made about how such a loss of income should be shared among members of society.

"Those people have nothing they can give up," he said, "and our Government will do all in its power to protect this group."

He explained that thus, the ones who make sacrifices in times like these must be the wealthier members of society, those who already possess wealth, such as cattle or urban land, or those who are already enjoying the better urban and rural services that have been created since independence.

In the days preceding the presentation of the Budget proposals, there was much speculation in the capital's business sector, ranging from the possible restriction of repatriation of profits and that Banks' credit squeeze would get tighter as the Banks hesitated money to the small and riskier entrepreneur.

A few local businessmen said they were still studying the Budget speech. To most however, the Minister's message went home: "I have to reiterate," he said, "that we are facing an exceptionally bleak outlook."

Mr Mmusi explained "None of the options open to us is a pleasant one, and it is clear that we must take concrete measures to live within our means." **BOPA**

Parastatals Geared To Survive Economic Slump

DURING the past year government parastatals or public corporations maintained remarkable growth rates with however economic snags here and there. Though operating within an economic slump now engulfing the country's general economic performance the corporations continued to grow, and major expansion plans are in black and white for some of them.

In his budget speech yesterday afternoon the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmisi gave detailed information on the performances of 10 public corporations.

BDC

The BDC is the corporation which does business on behalf of the government. During the past year the BDC went through an eventful eleventh year. As part of a restructuring exercise a Department of Project Development was added to give greater attention to new projects.

In total, the BDC committed P7.68 million in new investments which increased its total portfolio by 80 per cent. The investment target foreseen in the current National Development Plan has already been achieved. Investment of three to four times the original target seems achievable, and group after-tax profits at P2.4 million were P900 000 more than in the previous year. For the first time, BDC also declared a dividend of P335 000 or 8.5 percent of paid-up ordinary share capital.

Mr Mmisi said that a major thrust was seen in the agricultural sector. At Sherwood, a 20 000 hectare farm, with substantial irrigation potential was acquired. It is intended to develop part of the farm as a settlement and the other for producing seeds and for setting up subsequent processing industries.

According to the Minister, the agricultural sector represents about a quarter of BDC's total portfolio, and it was expected that more farms would be offered for sale to the BDC.

While the BDC showed this growth, the problems of Air Botswana, a wholly-owned subsidiary, took up a substantial part of management time.

Mr Mmisi said that as a result of the termination of the flying operation by the contracting operators, Air Botswana started leasing aircraft from a newly created BDC subsidiary in August last year.

The BMC:

The BMC had a remarkable recovery from its low throughput in 1980 as a result of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1979.

In 1981, 202 000 cattle were slaughtered, an increase of 43 per cent over the 1980 throughput.

The commission increased producer prices by approximately 15 per cent since the beginning of 1981 and announced a 1981 bonus of 7.6 per cent. Total amount paid to producers during the same year was nearly P50 million.

As for 1982, Mr Mmisi said the BMC forecasts a throughput of 200 000 cattle of which 10 000 tonnes of boneless beef would be sold to the European Economic Community (EEC) market. In certain months of the year cattle will be drawn exclusively from the EEC approved areas.

A system of differential pricing will be introduced this year so that farmers barred from supplying cattle in the best months will adequately compensated. A further producer price increase of 12.5 per cent was announced in December last year.

The BLDC:

A notable activity of the BLDC in 1981 was the sale of heifers to Angola. Consequently, the corporation made a profit and paid a 10 per cent bonus. After the lifting of the veterinary quarantine restrictions from North West

Central District, the BLDC resumed its sale of cattle to the BMC and 6 644 head were sold between June and September last year.

The BAMB:

The Board offered prices which were among the highest in southern Africa for major food grains during 1981/82. Total domestic purchases by the board at its 28 marketing outlets amounted to over 19 000 tonnes, with sorghum and maize constituting about 78 per cent of the total.

According to the Finance Minister, in the coming year the Board would reorganize and improve its operating systems in line with the programme agreed with government as part of the restructuring.

"It will also establish a 2 000 tonne capacity Seed Processing Plant at Pitsane and nine look-up stores at various locations as part of the Arable Land Development Programme -- ALDEP.

The BHC:

The outlook for 1982/83 depends on availability of finance and primary infrastructure in the areas allocated to the corporation. Mr Mmisi however said that plans for 1982 include construction of about 1 000 units over 80 per cent of which would be medium and low cost houses. They are mostly destined for Gaborone, including Gaborone West, and developments in Jwaneng, Lobatse and Francistown.

The Minister however told the House that the role of the BHC was expected to change in the future. A draft White Paper on the Presidential Commission of Housing and Rental policy would be tabled during this meeting of Parliament.

This paper, Mr Mmisi said recommends that government develops ways and means to assist individuals to finance and build their own houses, to their own needs, based in what each individual could afford, rather

than depending so heavily on BHC.

At the moment, the BHC is responsible for the management and maintenance of some 4 900 units with current market value of P76.5 million. Projects in the course of preparation will provide a further 527 low cost, 49 medium cost, and 108 high cost dwellings plus 52 flats.

Waiting lists continued to grow, especially in the low cost sector. Rentals of all types of houses generated an income of P4.24 million during 1981/82, whilst expenditure on capital projects was P7.7 million. An operating surplus of P161 000 was achieved, and the accumulated surplus now stands at P745 364.

The WUC

In 1982/83 the corporation plans to spend P2.2 million from its own resources on building and equipping a pumping station for the Gaborone West Development and the developing of a wellfield near Ramotswa. The Ramotswa wellfield will benefit both Gaborone and Lobatse.

According to Mr Mmusi, efforts were being made to finalise the negotiations with the World Bank regarding the third Water Supply Project, which would provide urgently needed additional water for Gaborone West Development.

The Water Utilities Corporation maintained its record of sound financial management and in 1980/81 produced rates of return in each of its undertakings in excess of the minimum required under agreements with the World Bank.

Mr Mmusi said that the new works, which would supply Francistown with fully-treated water from the Shashe Dam and funded under the World Bank Second Water Supply Project were nearing completion.

Francistown would then enjoy, for the first time an uninterrupted and secure water supply.

The BPC

Major plans or projects of the BPC include the Morupule Power Project, village electrification programme, power supply to Jwaneng and the supply of Orapa from Selebi-Phikwe power station.

A great deal of work according to Mr Mmusi, has already gone into the engineering and financing of the Morupule Power Project and associated high voltage transmission system.

This major project is crucial for the future development of Botswana. At an estimated cost of P235 million it is the largest project to be undertaken in Botswana's public sector. Construction of the works will commence in 1982 and continue into 1986.

The BTC

The achievements of the Botswana Telecommunications Corporation so far, include the increase in exchange capacities in a number of areas; conversion from manual to automatic exchange in Ramotswa; the opening of the trunk route with direct subscriber dialing between Francistown and Maun.

They also include the installation of new radio equipment in Gantsi and the increase in the trunk capacity to both Zimbabwe and South Africa which helped to reduce congestion in these routes.

In addition, Mr Mmusi said that the new telex exchange had been commissioned and the waiting list of applicants for service would be cleared within the next few months.

The Minister however, pointed out that further work aimed at increasing capacity and reducing waiting lists would continue in the coming financial year.

"However the corporation will reach a difficult period in 1982/83

when most exchanges will be filled," he said, adding that the situation would only ease when the main development programme was completed.

The BBS

The Botswana Building Society experienced a year of rapid growth in 1981 with an increase in its total assets of 30 per cent over 1980. The Society's mortgage balances were P12 million at the end of 1981, an increase of P4 million or 50 per cent over the 1980 balance.

A total of 149 new loans were approved during the year including 48 which benefited from the Government Guarantee Scheme. Under this scheme, government guarantees 25 per cent of any loan not exceeding P15 000.

The society made 81 loans to existing borrowers to enable them to build houses in their home villages or improve their present properties.

The NDB

The number of loans approved by the National Development Bank increased from 2,301 in 1980 to 4,373 in 1981—an increase of 90 per cent. Total amount of loans was P12.2 million which is P2.8 million more than the 1980 figure - an increase of 30 per cent.

Mr Mmusi said that the government had agreed in the current financial year to make available to the Bank P2 million, of which P1.8 million was equity and P200,000 was a grant to cover the administrative cost of small loans.

In addition, he said the government made available to the Bank P10 million for its lending programme from the Public Debt Service Fund during the same year.

There Will Be No Salaries Increase

THERE WILL BE NO increase in salaries in the public sector this year, the Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr Peter Mmusa told Parliament yesterday.

Dealing with the sector on economic management during the presentation of the Budget Proposals, Mr Mmusa said Government has asked the National Employment Manpower and Income Council (NEMIC) to make recommendations regarding the desirable increase in public salaries and in the light of the problems and in view of the likely effects on the entire economy. NEMIC has concluded that there should be no increase in the salaries at present and that the situation should be reviewed when conditions in the economy have improved.

"I am pleased to say that Government has accepted NEMIC's recommendation" he said.

Their action is indeed one which is most responsible under the circumstances and "we intend to keep the situation under review and to stay in contact with NEMIC", he said.

The Minister said he himself knows no country that has ever been able to fulfill the demand of representative groups of employees, employers to keep wages constant in the face of inflation but however assured parliament that as conditions in the economy changes Government will take action as may be warranted.

Minister Mmusa told the House that when representative bodies assist government in that manner, the problem of management of the economy for the benefit to all citizens become much easier, 'even in our present difficult circumstances'.

Mr Mmusa reminded the House it has always been the policy of Government to keep the growth of expenditure at a steady rate to avoid the stops and starts that have characterised many economies.

In the last six years, he said, Government has been able to record cash balances but the overall deficit in this year is such that at the end of 1981/2 Government cash balances are less than P20 million which is equal to just two weeks expenditure.

He said the deficit for 1982/3 is projected to be 50 per cent worse than in the current year because our revenue has remained stagnant for two financial years of 1980/1 and 1982/3 while expenditure and lending of Government has risen by P137 million which represents 44 per cent.

He said however that because Government has built balances in the past and because of the hope that the diamond market may improve in the next year Government is determined to pursue an overall expenditure strategy as outlined in the current National Development Plan.

Minister Mmusa made it clear that at present there are no signs of early recovery in either world economy or diamond market and reiterated that Botswana's real income fell by over P100 million in the current year and that amount may double in the next financial year. BOPA

Selebi-Phikwe Mine in the Worst Financial Position

BCL is in an exceptionally weak financial position, and there is a real danger that the copper-nickel mine could become insolvent and have to close down.

This was disclosed in the National Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusa in his budget speech.

"I must stress to Honourable Members that the situation at Selebi-Phikwe is extremely serious. Most nickel mines in the world have cut back on production and employment. BCL has not yet done so, but a reduction might become necessary in the future," said Mr Mmusa.

He said the most critical problem was that BCL "is in an exceptionally weak financial position, and there is a real danger that the project could become insolvent and have to close down."

This according to the Finance Minister "would have most severe consequences for our economy, as BCL is the largest employer in the private sector, as well as major earner of foreign exchange."

Earlier the Minister had told the House: "I regret that BCL, the company operating the copper-nickel mine at Selebi-Phikwe, remains in serious financial difficulty. This is largely due to its very heavy debt obligations, but it has been worsened substantially

by the present level of nickel and copper prices."

He said at the end of 1981, BCL obtained agreement from all its major lenders to postpone all payments of interest and principal on its long-term debt, and all royalty payments to government.

"The other shareholders and lenders to BCL are meeting with Government to discuss the re-structuring of BCL's finances for a third time."

"Prices are so bad at present that BCL requires additional injections of funds to meet its operation costs, but we do not expect this situation to continue for very long," said Mr Mmusa.

The Minister mentioned that the Shashe Project as a whole also accounted for a substantial portion of Botswana's foreign debt, "and we could face the need to repay sizeable sums if the project were to default on its loan payments. The disruptive effects of such a situation on our efforts at development would set us back many years."

Mr Mmusa stressed: "I wish to express my hope that our friends in the international community who have assisted with the Shashe project, will be supportive of our efforts to bring about an equitable restructuring of BCL's finances for all parties concerned." BOPA

Chiepe Clarification

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

FOLLOWING several inquiries regarding the BCL position as outlined in the Budget Speech yesterday, I have decided to explain as follows:-

It is understandable that persons reading or hearing the broadcast about BCL's present position made in the Budget Speech might conclude that an early close down of the mine is envisaged. My colleague the Minister of Finance and I wish to stress however, that this is certainly not the case. The Minister of Finance

has quite rightly warned us all of the danger of BCL's position but I must tell you also that all parties to the project are, at this very moment, working on a solution to the financial problems which they hope will be agreed to before very long.

We should remember meanwhile that BCL's actual operations go from strength to strength. Employment and production have increased in 1981 to record levels and costs have been contained most satisfactorily.

Government recognises, more than any one else, the importance of BCL's contribution to the national economy and also the importance of the project for the workers and their families at mine site.

You may rest assured therefore that BCL's future is very close to Government's heart and that Government is examining every possible avenue to ensure the un-interrupted successful operation of BCL's mine at Selebi-Phikwe.

Diamond Potential

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt]

BOTSWANA has deposit of rough gemstones in various parts of the country and these could be used for small gemstone and jewellery industry.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr M.P.K. Nwako, told about hundred people, who included the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire, Cabinet Ministers and Members of the Diplomatic Corps in Gaborone Town Hall on Thursday last week. He said the survey conducted by the Department of Geological Survey found about 2 900 tonnes of agates of jewellery quality in the Bobonong area.

Botswana has been exporting rough gemstones until now. He said the Ministry of Commerce and Industry became aware of the possibility of using the rough gemstones as a base for a small gemstone and jewellery industry. It was realised that this could be done with relatively modest investments.

The United Nations Development Programme was approached to provide technical assistance in this respect and the UNDP accepted the request.

The UNDP arranged with UNIDO for the services of an expert who came in 1978 on an exploratory mission and prepared a report on the prospect of such an industry. The UNDP was requested to appoint him on longer basis to start a training programme. The expert arrived

in April 1980 to organise such a programme with 12 trainees.

The Minister recalled that the training in silversmithing and gemstone started on February 2 last year with only simple tools.

The Government of Botswana imported heavy machinery for casting and milling from Italy in July 1981 and on its installation full-scale training was started. Between June 1981 and January 1982 the expert was able to teach wax modelling, casting, milling etc

Politicians To Prepare Nation for Worst

POLITICIANS have been told to prepare the population for the worst, because of the slump in Botswana's economy following a large deficit resulting from the fall of the diamond prices - the main source of revenue for Botswana.

"We should be aware that this is not a situation we can capitalise on," the MP for Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi, Mr Michael Tshipinare said in Parliament.

He advised: "We should speak with one voice and nobody should seek favours."

Mr Tshipinare, who was contributing on the debate on the appropriation bill which is linked to the budget speech which was delivered by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi last Monday, called for the re-arranging of government priorities.

"We should be prepared before we meet the devil," he said, adding that politicians should go back to the people and tell them that what they were promised would not be achieved in the plan period because of what the economy of the country was experiencing.

He added that one of the factors ruining the government economy was government transport. Mr Tshipinare suggested people should work together in trying to reduce fuel spending by government transport.

He said that there were other small things which needed to be looked into. He gave examples of things that could be stopped, such as the 110' clock teas; MPs walking from their guest houses to Parliament instead of using Government transport and that it would be advisable for Ministers, when they were going

for Cabinet meetings to be transported by one mini-bus instead of using a car each.

Mr Tshipinare said that people were not aware that these little things were utilising a lot of Government revenue. He also said that salary reviews should bring reductions instead of increments.

As for the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, which he said links the Government and the public, this Ministry, he said, should be strengthened and restructured.

Another MP who touched on Government transport, was the leader of the opposition, Mr B. Gaseitsiwe (BNF Kanye South) who said that a lot of money was being spent in repairing vehicles damaged by reckless Government drivers.

He said that the Central Transport Organisation (CTO) spent a lot of money in repairs, the money which could be diverted to other development projects. He suggested that it should not be the responsibility of government alone but reckless drivers should be surcharged.

Mr Gaseitsiwe also called for the revamping of the CTO workshops so that they could be able to handle the work load. He said that when the workshops were working at full capacity it would save government by not sending engines for repairs in South Africa.

As for the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP), Mr Gaseitsiwe said that some people were complaining that their grazing areas were being engulfed by commercial ranches. He asked what the Government was going to do about this situation.

He also criticised the Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC) for the rising house costs, giving houses at Extension 14 as an

example.

"There is a hue and cry about these rising prices," Mr Gaseitsiwe said, adding that all stages of houses at Extension 14 had depreciated but their prices were going up. "What does the BHC think of these rising prices?" he asked.

The MP for Ghanzi, Mr Jankie said that people appreciate the development done by the Government so far but "we are unhappy that now we are facing problems."

Mr Jankie said that when he suggested in one Parliament sitting that each constituency should be given a share of the then "excess liquidity" he had foreseen that the "liquidity was going to evaporate."

He called for the Government to introduce drought relief measures to serve the livestock. Mr Jankie said in his area, of the Kgalagadi, the land was vast but there was a shortage of boreholes. He pointed out that for this bad year, if the government did not provide more boreholes people were going to concentrate at the few boreholes and this would result in overgrazing.

When Parliament adjourned, the MP for Kgatleng, Mr Greek Ruele was still on the floor. Although he was till trying to develop his points, Mr Ruele suggested that this was the year which we should "try by all means to keep our heads above water."

He called for the curbing of drinking hours which he said were delaying workers. Mr Ruele said that young people were spending most of their time drinking instead of working.

He told the House that the unemployed were in the majority "and these are the people who are bringing the economy of the country down." He added that laziness was now common.

CSO: 4700/910

REINSTATEMENT OF BESELE MONTSHIOA REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Seatiholo Tumedi and Jerry Masete]

[Text]

OVER 2 000 Barolong in Good Hope at the weekend eagerly welcomed the announcement that Besele Montshioa would be re-instated as their chief.

The long-awaited announcement was made by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse.

The Vice President appealed to Mr Montshioa to serve his people with dedication and sternly warned him against arrogantly displaying his chieftainship and using his status to serve his own interests.

He cautioned that Government would not allow any chief to continue holding his post if he neglected his duties and represented his own selfish interests as against the interests of the people.

He said he was aware that there were some people who did not accept tribal authorities appointed by Government after consultation with the people. Others, he said, always tried to make a distinction between tribal authorities and "blue-blooded" chiefs and reminded the meeting that tribal authorities had the same rights as "blue-blooded" chiefs and deserved the same respect that went to the chiefs.

Mr Seretse remarked that Mr Montshioa must have learned a hard lesson and that he should be all out for reconstruction.

"Government won't be scrutinising your activities but the people will be closely observing you," said the Vice President.

He continued to say that there were some people who wanted to use Mr Montshioa as a stepping

stone for achieving their political aspirations and explained that chieftainship was a non-political institution.

Describing Montshioa as an extremely fortunate man for his people to request his leadership after he had abused it, the Vice President noted that some people would still try to mislead him into temptation and that he must guard himself against such people. He said such people were self-centred characters who did not have the interest of the community at heart. He said Barolong was rightly considered Botswana's granary and therefore it deserved strong leadership.

The Vice-President said it was suggested that Mr Montshioa should undergo some re-orientation before he could take over his office and that it was for

the people to decide on the matter.

Mr Seretse also commended Mr Tshiplkgano Motlhathedi for his good work and his co-operation with government. Mr Motlhathedi has been the Barolong Tribal Authority since Mr Montshioa was deposed in 1976. He suggested that Mr Motlhathedi should be given some time before he could hand over to Mr Montshioa to ensure a smooth running of the office.

Speaking solemnly, Mr Montshioa voluntarily swore before the meeting that he had turned over a new leaf and done away with those habits that had caused concern to the people. He pledged dedication to his work and appealed to his people for co-operation. Mr Montshioa asked the Vice President if he could start work right away, and said he needed no orientation because he knew his job.

Mr Montshioa explained that he had been avoiding attending Kgotsa meetings because he had

been deposed and therefore avoiding being seen to be interfering with the work of the man who had replaced him.

After the Vice President, speaker after speaker attacked Mr Montshioa for his previous misconduct. He came under fire for his previous drinking habits.

One of the speakers, Mr Dingaan Mokaila, commended Government for abiding by its democratic practices and warned Mr Montshioa that he was chief of all sorts and characters of people of different ethnic origins making up the Barolong community. He warned Mr Montshioa against accepting bribery.

The MP for Kanye South, Mr Bathoen Gaseitsiwe who is also former Chief of the Bangwaketse encouraged Mr Montshioa to regard his job seriously and reminded him that chieftainship was a sacred institution which should not be misused and abused. He suggested that Government should closely watch activities of headmen.

CSO: 4700/909

WORK ON POWER STATION FEEDER-WELLS STARTS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

WORK ON THE well-field which will supply the proposed Central Power Station with water is expected to start next month. This is contained in a press release from the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs. The release follows the recent visit to the area by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. The site for the Central Power Station is adjacent to Morupule Colliery near Palapye in the Central District.

The full text of the release reads:

The Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr. G.K.T. Chiepe recently visited the proposed site for the Central Power Station as well as the areas between Palapye and Serowe over which Shell Coal Botswana (Pty) Ltd have applied for a mining base for the mining of coal for export.

Accompanying the Minister were Mr M.C. Tibone Permanent Secretary, Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Government Mining Commissioner, Chief Executive of Botswana Power Corporation and Managing Director of Shell Coal Botswana.

Preliminary works on the site will start in the near future. Work on the well-field which will supply the power station with water will commence in March 1982.

The Shell Coal project area overlies the Kgaswe, Mmantshadidi, and Bolelantokwe lands

area.

Before going on a field trip to the two project areas, the Minister attended a briefing session in Serowe which included the Bangwato Tribal Authority, Central District Council (CDC) Chairman, District Commissioner and other senior officials on the CDC Administration.

The meeting was briefed by the Chief Executive of BPC and Shell Managing Director. Shell Managing Director mentioned that only after an agreement has been signed between Government and Shell will money be spent on detailed feasibility studies. The viability of the mining project will be determined by the outcome of all these studies.

Members of the CDC Administration appreciated the briefing and the meeting stressed the need for regular consultations and briefs during the planning of the projects. One important issue discussed during the meeting was the location of the proposed mining township.

The meeting agreed that the decision on the location will be taken by all interested parties, including the Mining Company, the CDC Administration, Ministry of Local Government and Lands (in particular the Department of Town and Regional Planning) and Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs as well as other Government Ministries. BOPA

CSO: 4700/909

BRIEFS

CATTLE INDUSTRY UPSWING--Botswana's cattle industry, in terms of numbers and sales, has registered an upswing as from July 1980, according to the 1981 Crop and Livestock Survey conducted by the Division of Planning and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture. A release from the Division of Planning and Statistics says in 1981 it was estimated that a total of 2,97 million cattle were held in the country. It explains that this figure reflects a gross increase in cattle numbers of 1.9 percent from July 1980 through June 1981. During the same period, cattle sales increased by 6,6 percent from 287 000 to just over 306 000 head. Cattle death rate for 1981 remained the same as in the previous year--12 percent of the national herd. Higher death rates averaging 13.6 percent were observed in the traditional sector when compared to the freehold farm sector--four percent (4%). According to the release, cattle raising still remains an important part of agricultural activity in Botswana. Of the 84 500 farmers in the country in 1981, 70 percent were cattle holders. Herd size averaged 43 cattle in the traditional sector and over 1 000 cattle in the commercial sector. The national average herd size remained constant at slightly over 50 cattle per farm when compared to 1980. According to the release, this average reflects an increase of 8,5 percent in the average cattle herd size when compared to 1979. Additional cattle production figures are contained in the publications: "1981 Botswana Agricultural Statistics," available on request from Agricultural Statistics Unit, P.O. Box 104, Gaborone.--BOPA [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/909

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

REACTIVATION OF PEOPLE'S MILITIA--Praia City, 21 Feb--The people's militias created after independence will be reactivated throughout the country. According to government sources, this measure falls within the framework of reinforcing the policy of defense and security. Groups of militia are being formed in the different islands. They are made up of civilians who volunteer, after receiving training, to help in tasks connected with public order and national defense. The institutionalization of the militias is included in the agenda of the National People's Assembly, the third session of the current legislature of which was convened for early March. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Feb 82 p 5] 8711

CSO: 4742/232

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

'LE MONDE' ON LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN COUNTRY'S CRISIS, PATASSE

PM091321 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Mar 82 p 4

[Dispatch by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Mr Ange Patasse Has Taken Refuge in French Embassy in Bangui"]

[Text] Bangui--There was a new development in the Central African crisis this weekend with the granting of asylum (at least temporarily) by the French Embassy in Bangui to Mr Patasse, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People [MLPC], which has been dissolved and most of whose other leaders have been arrested since the abortive coup d'etat on 3 March. Mr Patasse, who was suspected of trying to seize power by force, had also been officially sought since the previous day for "attacking the state's internal security." This new development could seriously affect relations between Bangui and Paris, especially in view of the nervous atmosphere reigning here.

It is still not known when and how Mr Patasse was able to enter the French Embassy. Did he go there on Thursday morning with his wife, in which case negotiations between Bangui and Paris concerning him have already been going on for 4 days? Or was he forced to go there on Saturday after the army's occupation of the land granted to him at kilometer 10, thus presenting the French with a fait accompli? The French diplomats are still not saying much on this subject, apparently for fear of stirring up strong feelings. As for the Central Africans, they were to present a properly drafted extradition application this Monday, 8 March.

The slowness of that procedure--at least a few days or even 2 to 3 weeks for the competent body to give an opinion--could help to arouse Bangui's suspicions toward Paris. The Military Committee of National Recovery in power since 1 September has already long been doubtful about the French Government's desire to cooperate with it, despite General Kolingba's reception at the Elysee in November during the Franco-African summit. Did Minister-delegate for Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot not describe the military's accession to power as an "indiction of failure"? Even if it was a judgment on the negative record of Mr Dacko's previous multiparty regime, the expression was nonetheless highlighted by the Central African military.

Mr Guy Penne's visit exactly 1 month ago seemed to make a major contribution to improving the atmosphere, the Elysee adviser notably bearing an invitation from Mr Mitterrand to his Central African counterpart to visit France next fall. Finally, last Thursday, following the abortive coup d'etat, the fact that a Quai d'Orsay communique had stressed "the praiseworthy work of national rebuilding and improving the state finances" was bound to be received favorably here.

The Situation Is Calm

Nonetheless the Central Africans have always been worried, as regards French aid, to see Paris align more or less with the line fixed by the IMF, which is regarded as fairly severe here. Finally and above all, while the military wanted to take drastic measures to overcome the crisis once and for all, the fact that France is, even against its will, involved in its quarrel with Mr Patasse is bound to poison the atmosphere between Paris and Bangui.

Of course, a deterioration in Franco-Central African relations, would have unpredictable consequences. Less than 3 years after Bokassa's overthrow, Bangui cannot do without French aid. In any case the recovery efforts over the past 6 months, deemed "praiseworthy" by Paris, have been too much affected by the coup d'etat attempt by the "Patassists" for Central Africa to be able to afford the luxury of a crisis with France.

Moreover, since the occupation by the army on Saturday morning of the land granted to Mr Patasse, which apparently was not too difficult, the situation has been calm. The MLPC leadership has been dismantled and the interior minister has ordered the closure of five bars and dance halls regarded as meeting places for members of the disbanded movement. On the other hand nothing is known about the fate of Mr Mbaikoua and Mr Bozize, the two general officers, discharged from the army, who have been on the run since the night of Wednesday/Thursday. It has been rumored that the latter has also taken refuge in the French Embassy, although it has not been possible to check that.

CSO: 4719/656

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT EXPECTS FRANCE TO HAND OVER PATASSE

AB081347 Paris AFP in French 1310 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, 8 Mar (AFP)--Lt Col Christopher Grelombe, the CAR minister of information and culture, stated on Monday that the CAR authorities refuse to "suppose" that Paris will not hand over to them the leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), Ange Patasse, who has been taking refuge at the French Embassy in Bangui for more than 2 days now.

In an interview with AFP, Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe, who is also the government's spokesman, also indicated that he could not see the "need to negotiate" with France the possibility or otherwise of the extradition of Mr Patasse who is officially required by the CAR Government.

"For its reputation and for reasons of political wisdom, it is normal that France should hand Mr Patasse over to us," the minister added. "We refuse to suppose the contrary," he again said.

Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe also stressed that he did not want to make "tendentious accusations" against France. "But there is proof that some French personalities have sympathy for Mr Patasse," he specified. "One must distinguish between France and these personalities," the minister continued. "Similarly, one must not confuse friendly ties and state to state relations," he emphasized.

Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe was of the opinion that it was "important" for the CAR people that Mr Patasse should be handed over to his country's justice. The MLPC leader, he affirmed, is "the enemy of the CAR people." His movement is not based on a "reality in the CAR."

Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe accused Mr Patasse of having encouraged the "rising" of Jean-Bedel Bokassa's empire and affirmed that "he is partly responsible for the massacre of children in Bangui and the country's catastrophic situation." Finally, Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe refused to accept the results obtained by Mr Patasse during the 1981 presidential election (38 percent of the votes), assuring that this election was completely "rigged."

CSO: 4719/656

ANGE PATASSE, TWO GENERALS BEING SOUGHT

AB071029 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, 7 Mar (AZAP)--Ange Patasse, leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) as well as Gen Alphonse Mbaikoua and Gen Francois Bozize--instigators of the 3 March attempted coup--are to be hunted down, it was learned from informed sources on Saturday in Bangui. The same sources added that Ange Patasse is believed to be in the company of the two generals who are still in the country.

The CAR security services, in liaison with gendarmerie troops and the National Army, carried out searches last Friday to fish out the two generals whom the authorities called upon to surrender in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, observers pointed out in Bangui. Searches were also carried out on Friday at Ange Patasse's residence as well as in those of General Bozize and General Mbaikoua.

Also, the CAR head of state signed a decree on Saturday on the dissolution of Ange Patasse's party. Finally, the Ministry of Interior issued an order on Saturday to close down, until further notice, a certain number of cafes and nightclubs located in the popular areas and owned by Patasse's supporters, it was learned in Bangui. In fact, it is in these areas that MLPC clandestine meetings were held while political party activities were banned after the soldiers came to power on 1 September 1981.

Also, Generals Mbaikoua and Bozize have been demoted and stripped of all decorations conferred on them following the terms of a decree, it was pointed out in Bangui.

In the CAR capital life has returned to normal in the streets. However, in the evening the armed forces are seen patrolling areas of Bangui that support Ange Patasse, particularly the Miskine, Gobongo, Fou and Boy-Rabbe areas.

So far there has been no official reaction from the Military Committee for National Redress which, under the chairmanship of head of state Gen Andre Kolingba, holds all executive and legislative powers. The first reaction by the opposition came on Saturday from Tandalet Hozi Hokito, president of the CAR Socialist Movement who, in a communique handed to AFP in Bangui, gives his support to General Kolingba. Mr Hokito also encouraged the CAR head of state to pursue the dialogue and the exchange of views which he embarked upon last 23 February. General Kolingba recently received in audience a certain number of political personalities in order to find a solution to the political situation, observers recall in Bangui.

CSO: 4719/656

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PARIS PAPER ON ALLEGED COUP ATTEMPT BY PATASSE SUPPORTERS

PM051607 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 82 p 7

[Dispatch from Jean-Claude Pomoti: "General Kolingba Thwarts Attempted Coup by Patasse Supporters"]

[Text] Bangui--On the night of Wednesday 3 to Thursday 4 March the outskirts of the Central African capital were the scene of violent riots following an abortive coup attempt by Mr Patasse's supporters in which apparently nobody was killed. Nothing was known about possible arrests. The forces of order only took up position very late at night against the "Patasse boys," who indulged in looting in several places. Shortly before dawn, when calm seemed to have been restored without a shot being heard, the army began to clear the roads blocked by branches of trees and rocks.

At around 2300 hours on Wednesday the radio broadcast a message from General Bozize, the information minister who is now on the run, accusing head of state General Kolingba of "treason" and announcing that he was seizing power. That message sparked off sympathy demonstrations in the African districts of Fou, Bongondo, and Boy-Rabe, General Bozize being known for his ties with opposition leader Patasse, who returned to Bangui last Saturday after 5 months in France.

After 30 minutes that broadcast was followed by a speech by Colonel Diallo, assistant chief of the general staff, denying the information minister's statements. Around midnight the radio broadcast a message from General Kolingba himself. The chairman of the ruling Military Committee for National Recovery recalled the reasons why the army had seized power and appealed for calm.

At the same time, downtown, near the central market, the presidency and the general staff headquarters--Roux Camp, which overlooks the Chari River and where the head of state lives--there was complete calm, but on kilometer 5 a crowd of demonstrators erected barricades, cutting off the road to the airport for several hours, and began to loot the stores. Several automobiles belonging to Europeans were then forced to turn back under hails of rocks.

At noon on Wednesday, receiving us on his land on kilometer 10, Mr Patasse told us that, since the welcome with which the people greeted him on Saturday--between 7,000 and 10,000 people gathered on the route along which he

drove, according to several witnesses--he considered himself "president of the republic." "The people are no longer afraid of guns, and General Kolingba has betrayed them; I represent constitutional legitimacy, there is a power vacuum, and I am head of state; I am only waiting for General Kolingba to hand over power," he told us in particular.

Nobody foresaw that the trial of strength would come so quickly between the "Patassists," who have friends in the army, and the presidency. Members of General Kolingba's entourage did not think that things would move so quickly. Indeed, by temperament the head of state preferred to allow Patasse freedom of movement, probably waiting until he committed a faux-pas rather than risk making a "martyr" of him.

Efforts to Improve Administration

Out of the 1,200 French soldiers stationed in Central Africa around 300 are at the "billet of 200 villas," near the place where the riots took place. They have a unit on constant alert, capable of reaching the downtown area in a few minutes. French nationals, of whom there are 2,800 in Bangui, have received instructions to go to assembly points should the need arise. In any case that plan was not put into operation, and the Central African military even organized a convoy between the airport and the hotels on their own.

Mr Patasse, who won 38 percent of the votes in the 1980 presidential election--as against a little more than 50 percent for former President Dacko--has always disputed the validity of that election. He feels that the army, which seized power on 1 September last year, has not fulfilled its mission. He told us on Wednesday that he had abandoned the idea of holding new elections--"because the people think that solution is pointless"--and that he was waiting for "an administrative handover" in his favor. He had questioned "a man" and not the regime.

In the 6 months in which they have exercised power the military have given the impression of succeeding in calming feelings somewhat. In addition, the general opinion is that they have made efforts to improve an administration which has far from recovered from the Bokassa regime. Finally they seem to have succeeded in making Paris accept the need for close Franco-Central African cooperation, including the military sphere.

Early on Thursday morning the situation in the sector granted to Patasse was still not known. An additional source of anxiety for the authorities comes from the 200-300 former "Islamic Legion" fighters trained in Libya who could spread disorder, particularly by carrying out attacks.

CSO: 4719/656

BAN ON PARTY POLITICS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

BANGUI, February 13 - President André Kolingba, the general who came to power in the Central African Republic last September 1, believes it should concentrate on economic development and has no intention of lifting a ban on party politics in the near future, according to official sources here.

Most people here - and the political parties - welcomed the ban when it was first introduced in September, when civilian President David Dacko stood down in Gen. Kolingba's favour, claiming ill health.

The ban ended a period of noisy political confusion which had almost paralysed the administration.

The half-dozen Centrafrican political opposition movements, back in public view after years in the wilderness during the dictatorship of "Emperor" Jean Bedel Bokassa, were united in their criticism of President Dacko but incapable of agreeing on much else.

There was little hope for dialogue, and the badly-led public service began to fall apart.

A crisis was reached last year with the July 14 bomb attack on a Bangui cinema, claimed by the clandestine Centrafrican Movement for National Liberation (MCLN), which killed three people.

Truce pledge

After Gen. Kolingba set up the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN), most political leaders pledged to respect a truce so as to "weld together the nation's vital forces under a single leadership".

For his part, the new President promised to reintroduce multi-party politics once things had cooled and the economy was reorganised after 20 years of dictatorship. However, he was careful not to set any date for lifting the ban.

Enough of dictatorship

Within three months former Prime Minister Ange Patassé's Movement for the Liberation of the Centrafrican People (MLPC) had unilaterally broken the truce, organising meetings and distributing anti-Government pamphlets. The authorities responded by detaining about 15 Patassist militants.

The MLPC said it feared that the General might get a taste for power and overstay his welcome. A few weeks later it accused the military authorities of wanting to liquidate it "physically" because it was an "obstacle to dictatorship".

Several members of the MLPC said they had received threats or had been assaulted.

The authorities countered by accusing the organisation of trying to create a climate of fear and prepare the ground for violence.

Mr. Patassé, the MLPC leader, got 38 per cent of the popular vote during the presidential elections one year ago.

The other opposition groupings have respected the new rules, and Socialist leader Abel Goumba, a doctor who spent more than 20 years in exile, has taken up a Government appointment as Rector of Bangui University. He has said that the Civil Service must be depoliticised : "My new job should not be seen as an act of allegiance, and I intend to reserve my rights to denounce any future abuse of power. For the time being it is too early to make any judgement".

The old politicians all agree that dictatorship has caused too much suffering in the country ever to be accepted again by the Centrafrican people. This is why they believe they have to be more vigilant now than ever before. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

USE OF NERVE GAS AGAINST SEPARATIST DENIED

NC012104 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Mar (AFP)--Ethiopia today lashed out at the Arab League for the second time in 2 days, warning that it would be forced to review the whole range of its policies towards the league and the Middle East if the body's "meddling" in its internal affairs continued.

The warning came from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in reaction to a call by the league secretariat in Tunis on Friday that Addis Ababa end its "repeated attacks against the Eritrean people" and recognise "legitimate Eritrean claims to self-determination."

The Foreign Ministry also denied for the first time accusations that the Ethiopian Army was using nerve gas against the separatist guerrillas in the 20-year bush war in Eritrea.

"It is preposterous to accuse Ethiopia of using weapons prohibited by international convention of which it was the first victim," a spokesman for the ministry said in a statement, recalling that the fascist forces of Benito Mussolini used poison gas against defenceless Ethiopian populations during the 1936-41 Italo-Ethiopian war. This caused worldwide outrage and widespread sympathy for Ethiopia, when known as Abyssinia.

It was not clear whether the response to the use of nerve gas was a reaction to allegations from the Arab League or to repeated such charges by the Eritrean secessionists themselves.

The statement said Ethiopia had always been in the vanguard of those who support genuine liberation movements. It branded the Arab League an organisation "which is notorious for its ineptitude, treachery and divisiveness" in Arab ranks.

The spokesman also refuted claims by certain Arab states, particularly Syria, that Eritrea was part of Arab nation. "No part of Ethiopia or its people has ever been or will ever be Arab," he stressed.

The Arab League position was a breach of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and amounted to a propagation of "outrageous falsehoods."

The spokesman reiterated that Eritrea was Ethiopian by geography, history and culture and that a call for self-determination there was either part of neo-colonialist design or "a romantic dream of grandeur."

Yesterday, officials in Ethiopia's red star economic campaign and military offensive in Eritrea hit back from Asmara at critics of their new offensive in the province. They accused the Arab League and France's ruling Socialist Party of "meddling" in their internal affairs.

The Foreign Ministry statement, however, singled out the Arab League for its attack and made no reference to the French Socialist Party.

CSO: 4700/896

ETHIOPIA

'AFP' REPORTERS VISIT THREE ERITREAN TOWNS

NC101228 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Asmara, Ethiopia, 10 Mar (AFP)--The secessionary war in the Ethiopian province of Eritrea is still dragging on after 20 years, but its effect is being felt by a smaller and smaller number of the area's 2.5 million inhabitants.

Two AFP journalists authorised to visit in succession the provincial capital of Asmara, the town of Keren in the foothills of the northern mountains and the Red Sea port of Massawa, found Addis Ababa's Marxist government in full control in all three places, and security restrictions limited.

On their tour of the three towns, Eritrea's largest, the newsmen travelled aboard a single-engined Cessna flight aircraft or a small French Alouette helicopter, both relatively slow and vulnerable machines. But no special precautions were taken by the pilots, an indication that they had no worries--at least in this region--of anti-aircraft fire from the guerrillas.

We could also have gone between the three centres by the road, which carries a quantity of freight traffic. The Ethiopian authorities raised no objection.

At Asmara, an Italian colonial-style town of 250,000 inhabitants, military activities are restricted to the airport, the base for the MIGs in their rocket attacks on Nafka, the last major town still held by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) 250 kilometres (150 miles) to the north. Aircraft and helicopters, mainly of Soviet make, are not dispersed, indicating that the military authorities fear no action from the guerrillas, who could do extensive damage with a single mortar shell.

The EPLF--dubbed "bandits" by the Ethiopian officials, have claimed six attacks on the airport recently. All have been denied by Addis Ababa, and we saw no sign of any shelling, while civil air traffic was normal.

The Asmara shops, better provisioned than in Addis Ababa, are apparently doing good business, and the market is well stocked with cereals and vegetables supplied by outlying farms. There are no roadblocks in the town but a curfew applies from midnight, as in Addis.

Nearer to the operational sector the town of Keren, with 35,000 inhabitants, shows more signs of being on a war footing. Outside the town, near a military camp, Soviet-built MI-24 helicopter gunships specially designed for counter-insurgency work refuel and rearm on a large concrete apron. But there were no helicopters there the day of our visit and the only loading and unloading was of trucks and camels engaged in peaceful local trading.

Keren's hospital is still being rebuilt after it was seriously damaged in fighting for the town, which was held for almost a year by the EPLF before being recaptured in November 1978.

Massawa, Eritrea's outlet to the Red Sea, seems completely unaffected by the campaign. It is the only town in Ethiopia never to have come under curfew, and the open air cafes in the narrow streets built by the Turks five centuries ago are open late at night.

During the 24 hours we spent in the town the gunboats and missile boats of the Ethiopian Navy, with the task of preventing any aid being smuggled in to the guerrillas, never left the port.

The only explosion in the town was explained as an attempt by a husband to settle a problem with his ex-wife by means of a grenade. It caused no hiccup in Massawa's normal activity.

CSO: 4700/896

GABON

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS--Minister of state, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo returned to Libreville this morning on his way back from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he participated in the 38th session of the OAU Ministerial Council meeting. It will be recalled that our country boycotted the deliberations of this meeting in protest of the admission of SDAR into the OAU. After leaving the Ethiopian capital, Martin Bongo went to Paris where he represented the Gabonese Government at the official installation of our countryman, Dr Francois (?Wonou) Nguema, in his new position as the secretary general of the Technical and Cultural Cooperation Agency.
[Text] [AB042105 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/656

PNDC ISSUES GUIDELINES FOR FORMING PDC'S

AB080949 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has issued directives to streamline properly the formation and functioning of people's defense committees [PDC]. All matters concerning the inauguration of defense committees will now have to be referred to the interim National Coordinating Committee at the State House in Accra or the appropriate regional coordinators. A statement by the council made it clear that the Coordinating Committee has worked out definite procedures for preliminary investigation and registration of the PDC's which should precede any inauguration.

It has come to the notice of the council that persons who are not aware of these procedures and modalities meant to keep criminal elements and enemies of the revolution out of the defense committees have been approached to inaugurate them. This has led to confusion and made it impossible to streamline the PDC's and to ensure that only genuine elements are involved. The PNDC has therefore directed that all defense committees should be registered with the Coordinating Committee which should be given every facility to enable it to streamline the PDC's and bring some order into the organization.

Henceforth, all inaugurations should be done only after the Coordinating Committee or its representative have investigated and registered the committees. The council repeated that the defense committees are now to be taken very seriously and no effort will be spared to ensure that they are not controlled by forces hostile to the revolution. Members of the committees are expected to maintain the highest standard of revolutionary discipline and to be mindful of the national interests at all times. They should not take the law into their own hands or disrupt the smooth running of their places of work. They are expected to cooperate with management to keep production going while performing their role as watchdogs of the revolution. The PNDC observed that the defense committees are to lead Ghanaians to exercise their power and it is essential that the education for members of the committees is stepped up.

The council has therefore directed the Coordinating Committee to liaise with the Ministry of Information and other appropriate government agencies to keep up a constant program of education for members of defense committees to enable the people to exercise their power responsibly and effectively. The council warned that any attempt to obstruct the development of the PDC's or to use them for counterrevolutionary activities will be dealt with severely.

PNDC PRAISED FOR REFUSING DEVALUATION

AB101642 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Commentary by Effua Sam]

[Text] Ghana's secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has stated that the new government of Ghana considers unacceptable the conditions set forth by the International Monetary Fund to this country regarding the devaluation of the cedi. At a news conference in Addis Ababa, Dr Asamoah said the recommended devaluation of the Ghanaian currency as a step for the granting of credits was absolutely unacceptable under current conditions.

This statement comes as a relief to most Ghanaians who have been wondering whether the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] may heed the call from many suspicious quarters, including the IMF, to devalue the cedi. In these revolutionary times, when only what is best for Ghana should be the guiding principle, Ghanaians need to take a close look at the IMF as it has been operating over the years and examine the interests it has been serving before Ghana takes any advice from it. The fact is that the IMF, which is usually presented to Ghanaians as a respectable international financial institution, is one of the bodies created by the owners of monopoly capital after World War II to safeguard the imperialist monetary system and prolong its lifespan. The IMF also champions the interests of Western monopolies in developing countries, though the fund hides under the facade of giving short term credits to member countries to offset their balance-of-payment deficits.

It must be noted that the IMF's aim of facilitating the expansion of world trade and eliminating foreign exchange restrictions among other things keeps the developing countries in their traditional position as producers of raw materials to satisfy other people's demands. By operating within the framework of the IMF's article of agreement, countries like Ghana are prevented from taking precisely the steps they ought to take to free themselves from foreign economic control. Further, the IMF is under the firm control of the Western capitalist countries, especially the United States. The representatives of these countries dominate both the board of governors and board of executive directors, the two most important decisionmaking bodies of the IMF. The United States alone controls over 20 percent of the voting rights, which means that no major decision can be taken without U.S. consent since all such decisions need at least 85 percent approval. Thus in practice, the IMF is

a tool in the hands of the United States and there are many occasions when political considerations have affected decisions to grant or not to grant loans.

Over the years, the IMF has been dictating harsh conditions to many developing countries before loans are granted to them. The standard package of IMF prescriptions includes devaluation, wage freeze, trade liberalization and a cutback on government expenditure. These fiscal measures do not simply work for the economies of developing countries whose major problem is really the domination by foreign economic interests. Measures like those of the IMF rather deepen their financial crises and worsen the balance of payments problems in the long run. They also lead to rising unemployment and a cutback in social services. Many developing countries, including Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Zaire, Turkey, Peru and the Philippines, have fallen into the IMF trap at one time or the other and faced disastrous consequences.

Ghana herself has had her share of the IMF-created problems. In 1971, under the guidance of the IMF and its sister body, the World Bank, the Busia government obtained a so-called debt refinancing loan of 3.5 million pounds under terms, which, in the view of the then minister of finance and economic planning, added a full 36 percent or \$87 million to the country's debts to Britain. Dr Busia lived to regret his sellout to the IMF.

In more recent times, the cutback on health and educational facilities under the Limann administration were carried out on the advice of the IMF. Many developing countries are now resisting the harsh conditions of the IMF which are inimical to their interests. The classic example of Tanzania, which refused to devalue her currency last year under IMF pressure, can be cited.

It is therefore reassuring to hear that the PNDC has no intention of bowing to IMF pressure to devalue the cedi, a measure which would only go to strengthen foreign control over the economy at this time of all times when Ghana wants to restructure her economy in her own interest. This decision must be accompanied by the awareness that it is only Ghanaians who can rebuild their country through their own efforts. In the long run, only an independent integrated and self-sustaining national economy can be a solution to Ghana's many economic and social problems. No amount of foreign loans, whether from the IMF or similar institutions, can be a substitute for Ghana's own efforts at development.

CSO: 4700/898

PNDC PASSES RETROACTIVE RENT CONTROL LAW

AB070730 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has passed a law reducing by half the rent payable on residential premises as of 31 December 1981. However, where the rent was 20 cedis a month or less, then it shall remain at the level. The rent control law 1982, signed by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, also said where the rent was higher than 20 cedis but lower than 50 cedis, then it is by this law reduced to 20 cedis a month.

Until 1 year from today, no landlord is permitted to increase rents. The provisions just mentioned do not apply to premises rented from government or government agencies or premises rented for industrial commercial or other business purposes or the premises rented by diplomatic missions or other bodies required to pay rent in foreign exchange or premises where the rent payable is in excess of 1,000 cedis a month, in which case the landlords shall pay half the rent to the state as tax.

No rent is to be paid for premises let or to be let after 31 December 1981, unless the appropriate rent has been officially assessed.

Any landlord who demands or receives rent higher than that allowed by law shall forfeit to the state the premises in respect of which he demands or receives the rent. Every landlord is required to issue a rent card to such tenants testifying among other things, the rent payable and he should supply to the nearest rent office the names of his tenants and the rents they pay.

Any false declaration in this connection shall attract a 10,000 cedi fine or 2 years imprisonment or both, and the same penalty awaits those landlords who will take the law into their own hands by taking high-handed action in breach of the tenancy agreement with a view to forcing tenants out of their premises.

CSO: 4700/898

BRIEFS

TWENTY-CEDI NOTE WITHDRAWAL DENIED--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Secretariat has denied rumors that the council is to withdraw the 20 cedi notes from circulation. According to the Ghana News Agency, a spokesman for the Secretariat made it clear that there is no truth in the rumors. Reports have it that traders and marketwomen are refusing to accept the 20 cedi notes for payment. [Text] [AB051859 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Mar 82]

COMMENTS ON COMPLAINTS AGAINST PDC'S--THE GHANAIAN TIMES comments on complaints made against the activities of some defense committees. It says some of the complaints are well intentioned, while others come out of outright objection to the whole PDC [Peoples Defense Committee] idea by people who fear that their class consciousness days are at an end. However, the objections, fears and complaints can be avoided by the speed with which the PDC's establish themselves as responsible instruments of social justice. In this regard, the TIMES warns all these PDC members or those who want to be members in order to pursue their selfish aims that they will be eventually exposed and thrown out. The paper reminds them that the PDC's are not intended to replace the existing decisionmaking authorities completely. They are meant to involve the common people in decision making and to make them watchdogs on management. To achieve this, the TIMES asks the PDC's to discuss issues with management in a spirit of equality and self-correction. The paper believes that time and understanding will correct the mistakes of the PDC's. In any case, the committees have come to stay, because the people's power has been established by the revolution. [Excerpt] [AB081206 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/898

GUINEA

BRIEFS

SEKOU TOURE RETURNS--President Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and supreme leader of the revolution, paid a visit to Jeddah and Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, Baghdad in Iraq and Tehran in Iran from Thursday, 4 March, to Tuesday, 9 March 1982. This visit falls within the framework of the activities of the Islamic Peace Committee of which he is the chairman. The committee was mandated by the Islamic Conference at the end of January 1981 to find a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. [Excerpt] [AB100712 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/656

BRIEFS

PAIGC-PCF RELATIONS--Comrade Mario Cabral, member of the Central Committee and minister of national education, returned home yesterday after having represented the PAIGC at the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] held in Paris 3-7 February. The party representative informed us that, in addition to having participated in all the activities connected with the congress, he was received by the secretary general of the French Communist Party, George Marchais, and had contacts with various other communist leaders. During his stay in Paris, Comrade Mario Cabral had contacts with the assistant secretary of international relations and members of the PCF Central Committee on strengthening cooperation at the party level and also saw a member of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), associated with the PCF, to examine the possibilities of strengthening relations with the UNTG. In addition to contacts with personalities of the French Communist Party, Comrade Mario Cabral had talks with delegations of other countries, specifically from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Italy, to exchange views. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Feb 82 p 2] 8711

CSO: 4742/232

COT VISIT STRESSES FRENCH-IVORIAN COOPERATION

AB111200 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, who has been in our country since Monday evening, was received yesterday by the head of state at a dinner honoring the French minister.

Present at the party were Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, French Ambassador Michel Dupuch, and members of Jean-Pierre Cot's delegation. Though noting of this private discussion was made public, it is easy to think that it centered mainly around French-Ivorian cooperation, which although very healthy, needs to be maintained and oriented toward the needs and resources of our two countries. The French cooperation and development minister has repeated this fact several times during his discussions with the Ivorian authorities, who for their part have rejoiced over the new impetus given this cooperation by the French socialist government. This is close to the views of President Houphouet-Boigny, who just yesterday, once again drew his guest's attention to the complementarity of Africa--producer of raw materials--and West Europe--advanced in technology and the policy of economic liberalism.

If the head of state was happy to receive a young and brilliant politician and minister in the government of one of his friends of long ago--Francois Mitterrand--he was also able to discuss with his guest the visit of President Mitterrand, who was elected president of France on 10 May 1981 and who is to pay a visit to some African countries as the president of the French Republic. It will undoubtedly be an important event.

Jean-Pierre Cot left Abidjan yesterday evening after a stay that he described as positive and instructive. Soon before his departure, he held a press conference which enabled him to evaluate the French-Ivorian cooperation on the spot and to explain precisely the idea of cooperation according to the principles of the ruling Socialist Party.

CSO: 4719/659

BRIEFS

ATTACK CLAIM--Radio Lesotho reported yesterday that an attack had been launched on the country from South Africa. The report, did not state who was responsible for the attack, but said the attackers had retreated into South Africa. There were reportedly no casualties. Radio Lesotho said the attack had been made in the vicinity of the barracks of the Lesotho para-military force, which had returned the fire. Several buildings were slightly damaged in the attack. South Africa has often been accused in the past by the Lesotho Government of harbouring Lesotho dissidents bent on overthrowing the country's authority. Radio Lesotho also reported that women of the Self Help Association had been staging widespread demonstrations in protest against the anti-Lesotho campaign being waged by exiled Lesotho citizens abroad. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 3]

TOURISM PROMOTED--Maseru--A team to promote tourism, representing eight Durban travel agencies and the Durban office of the Lesotho Tourist Corporation, arrived in Maseru yesterday on a week-long visit to explore the Maluti Mountains. The object is to attract tourists from Natal to visit Lesotho, a spokesman for the Lesotho National Tourist Office said in Maseru. The Durban team will visit several areas of tourist interest such as the Sehlabathebe National Park in the rugged Qaggasnek district bordering Natal, the Sani Top, and the Oxbow Tourist Resort. South African visitors dominate tourism in Lesotho. According to official figures, they account for about 95 percent of all foreign visitors in Lesotho. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 10]

CSO: 4700/920

WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL'S APPOINTMENT

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 23 Feb 82 p 16

[Text]

MONROVIA, February 22 - Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe has withdrawn the appointment of Deputy Commerce Minister General Sandee Ware, who was given the post last Saturday, the Liberian LINA news agency reported here today.

The move followed a meeting today of the ruling Military Council, which accused the General of participating in the April 14, 1979 rice riots in which about 80 people were killed.

General Ware also personally ordered the flogging of a number of students at the military barracks here following a student demonstration during the same period, LINA said, quoting Mr. Doe.

For these reasons, the Council said, the appointment of General Ware to the Government post would "not be in the interest of the Liberian people". (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

FRANCE'S COT MEETS WITH TRAORE IN BAMAKO

AB052019 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The French cooperation and development minister had a busy day today in Bamako; audience with the president, opening of the deliberations of the joint commission and a series of discussions with the ministers of foreign affairs, planning, animal husbandry, education, finance and of commerce. Undeniably, the highlight of the day was his discussion with the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore. The special friendship existing between France and Mali--a friendship interwoven by our historical and cultural ties--and the strengthening of the cooperation between the two countries were the topics which were examined at length during the president's meeting with Jean-Pierre Cot which began at 0800 this morning.

Throughout the discussions, they expressed the desire to establish a broader scope of cooperation founded on the spirit of dialogue and mutual confidence between our two countries and peoples who have a common attitude to independence despite the difficult political and economic situation.

It is also worth noting that the main decisions made during the first ordinary congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union were also examined during the talks which were held in the presence of His Excellency Gerard Serrge, the French ambassador to Mali; Alioune Blondin Beye, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; and the Malian ambassador in Paris, His Excellency Moulaye Haidara.

After the audience, Jean-Pierre Cot emphasized to the Malian press the place of the word, "confidence" in French-Malian relations.

[Begin recording] I would like to say that the discussions confirmed the place of confidence in our two countries' relations in order to enable us to say all what we have to say to each other. This basis will also enable us to envisage common activities and to support our mutual initiatives.

Concerning foreign policy, we were able to discuss all the issues related to the African continent and we have noticed that we share the same points of view. On cooperation between our two countries, we have discovered that this cooperation will be given a new impetus and reactivated by the joint commission that we are about to begin and which must be able to concentrate on the essentials, that is to say, on the great wealth that Mali has--its agriculture; and first and foremost its water resources. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/655

'AFP' REPORTS COT REMARKS UPON BAMAKO ARRIVAL

AB051521 Paris AFP in French 1139 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Bamako, 5 Mar (AFP)--France believes that the Chadian and Western Sahara problems are "the OAU's business" and "not that of any power external to Africa, and especially not that of the superpowers." This was stated by Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister for cooperation and development, upon his arrival on Thursday night in Bamako where he is expected to participate in the meeting of the French-Malian Joint Cooperation Commission.

Mr Cot stressed that France supports the OAU in its efforts to settle the conflicts in Africa. "It is the business of Africans to settle African problems between themselves," the French minister also said, adding that France is trying to help the OAU to accelerate the settlement of the Chadian conflict.

"We believe," Mr Cot said, "that the OAU is justifying its usefulness by its presence in Chad and by the military presence of the inter-African force." France supports this force and also contributes, he recalled, to the reconstruction of Chad through the support it has been giving to the legitimate government of that country as it has been recognized by the OAU. He pointed out that France refuses to go beyond the bonds of this positive solidarity. "If we should get involved in the process, this would be a very bad example of intervention by the extra-African powers into matters which should be settled by Africans," Mr Cot added.

The French minister also reaffirmed France's solidarity with Africa in its struggle against racial discrimination and for the liberation of Namibia.

This solidarity is also economic, he added. He recalled the promises made by the French head of state to increase French public aid to development as well as his hope for new international economic order which will include stabilization of raw material prices.

Finally, Mr Cot recalled the economic crisis prevailing on the African continent and noted that Mali is among the countries that are badly hit. "This is all the more reason why our cooperation should be strengthened," the French minister concluded.

CSO: 4719/655

BEYE, COT SPEAK AT OPENING OF COOPERATION TALKS

AB051746 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the 22d session of the Malian-French joint session began today in the Bamako's Koulouba Conference Hall. In his opening speech, Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye took the opportunity to reiterate Mali's unflinching determination and total willingness to work in an atmosphere of trust and solidarity toward the consolidation and strengthening of the cooperation between France and Mali on the basis of unity and mutual interest. Alioune Blondin Beye placed this 22d session under the auspices of renewal.

[Begin Beye recording] The 22d session of the Mali-France Joint Commission, which begins its deliberations this morning, is placed under the auspices of renewal, because, after the elections in May 1981 in your country, which led to the accession of the socialists to power in France, you decided to review your assistance policy with a view to conferring a new substance with a view to conferring a new substance on that policy and making it fit the development requirements of developing countries.

Renewal also because my country, Mali, has chosen to apply a type of independent and planned economy and now wants to give priority to rural development projects with the participation of the rural masses concerned. Mr Minister, France has understood Mali's fundamental choices and decided to inscribe its actions within the framework of these choices.

Mr Minister, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, Mali is following with great interest the efforts being made by France, and in particular by President Francois Mitterrand, aimed at drawing up a new policy of cooperation with a view to establishing a more equitable world economic order. Be it in Ottawa, where the summit of the industrial nations took place, be it in Cancun or in Paris, France, through its very conscious president, was among the first countries to express their willingness to work toward a greater independence for every nation in order to promote the new dynamic move for a new world economic order.

Mr Minister, this session, which is being held shortly after the first ordinary session of the Democratic Union of Malian people, is being followed by the Malian people with keen attention. As a matter of fact, in our world

where even the richest countries are going through difficult times, the developing nations in general and Mali in particular cannot resist the crisis without the assistance from friendly nations in spite of all efforts already made or being made by the laboring masses because of its landlocked state and the effects of the drought that has hit it. The people of Mali know that France is one of their friends and this is why they place great hopes in our cooperation. In declaring the 22d session of the Mali-France joint session open, I want to express the hope that the deliberations will be crowned with results commensurate with our expectations. [End recording]

In his reply French Minister of Cooperation Jean-Pierre Cot said that as confidence cannot be obtained through bargaining and must be deserved, we will always make concrete moves to deserve it.

[Begin recording] Mr Minister, you have just recalled your priorities. Your major interest is in the agricultural sector and this is for obvious reasons. The rural masses must be organized, as a matter of fact, to increase their revenues; we must give them the tools for exploiting arable land. We must give them new courage and grounds for hopes in farming and production. We fully adhere to the principal objectives of your program. I hope that they will be fully taken into account in the conclusions of our joint session. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/655

BRIEFS

JEAN-PIERRE COT ENDS VISIT--Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister of cooperation and development, left by air this afternoon for Abidjan at the end of his 4-day official visit to Mali. He was seen off by Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Alioune Blondin Beye, who was accompanied by senior officials of his ministry; His Excellency Gerard Serre, French ambassador to Mali and His Excellency Moulaye Haidara, Malian ambassador to France. During his visit, Mr Cot was received by the president of the republic to whom he delivered a message of friendship and esteem from President Francois Mitterrand. The French minister of cooperation and development and Alioune Blondin Beye jointly presided over the second session of the French-Malian Joint Commission. Mr Cot also signed an agreement relating to the use of the fund supplied in the place of food aid. He also participated in the inauguration of the national museum [words indistinct]. Mr Cot also had discussions with nine [as heard] ministers. They are the ministers of foreign affairs, health, stockbreeding, education, agriculture, finance, culture and industrial development. [Passage indistinct] [Text] [AB090901 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/655

REPORT ON FOREIGN CURRENCY FUNDS EARNED BY EMIGRE WORKERS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] From 1977 To 1981: Some 530 Mauritians Abroad Have Been Repatriated For 35 Million Rupees In Currency

Receipts of foreign currency originating from the emigration of close to 530 Mauritians hired by African and Persian Gulf firms over the past 5 years, or since 1977, are estimated at close to 32 million rupees annually.

The Ministry of Employment is accelerating its efforts to make it possible for other Mauritians to find employment abroad, which could contribute to solving unemployment problems to a certain extent.

Messrs K. Saccaram, minister of employment, and J. Dassagne, employment controller, told L'EXPRESS yesterday that the receipts of currency should reach 50 million rupees between now and the end of the year.

About 20 Mauritians have just been recruited by the Gulf Hotel in Doha, Qatar. Twenty others will leave shortly, (L'EXPRESS, 17 January).

A high level Nigerian delegation (see below) is currently in Mauritius to recruit 30 Mauritians, sugar industry professionals for the most part.

The Ministry of Employment is in contact with other firms in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and even with a French construction firm with a view to employment of Mauritians.

The Fast Company, Ltd, a Saudi Arabian construction firm, is preparing to hire about 60 Mauritians. They will leave within the next 2 months. This firm would particularly like to hire drivers for heavy vehicles and pipe fitters. The Sheraton Hotel in Dubai would like to hire 100 Mauritians, and the Meridien in Kuwait, 2 cooks. It is also known that other employment possibilities exist in hotels in Iraq.

Those who have gone to Botswana have been hired mostly as mechanics by the Central Transport Organization, a government organization. Twenty-four Mauritians have gone to the Seychelles as teachers, and 20 more will be recruited shortly.

As far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, it is known that the Drake and Scull construction firm has hired about 100 workers, while 27 Mauritians are employed as stewardesses on Gulf Airlines. Another Saudi firm has also recruited carpenters and masons.

The receipts of currency mentioned above do not include the wages that these workers receive.

As we know, Messrs Saccaram and Dassagne left in May and November of last year respectively, for the Gulf countries to explore employment possibilities for Mauritians and also to see whether the Mauritian workers had adjusted to their new jobs.

For Messrs Saccaram and Dassagne, there is no doubt that the opportunities are bright and that they will have to be exploited.

The chart below shows the number of workers who left for African and Gulf countries over the past 5 years and the monthly currency receipts (approximate).

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of Workers</u>	<u>Currency</u>
Nigeria	50 (sugar industry skilled workers, etc.)	250,000 RS
Botswana	42 (mechanics, etc.)	600,000 RS
Seychelles	24 (teachers)	150,000 RS
Saudi Arabia	187 (masons, carpenters, airline stewardesses, etc.)	845,000 RS
Qatar	148 (skilled workers, laborers, masons, drivers, clerks)	300,000 RS
Ivory Coast	73 (skilled workers, etc.)	421,000 RS
Zambia	2 (pipe fitters)	7,000 RS
Swaziland	2 (skilled workers)	10,000 RS

9693
CSO: 4719/574

PRIVILEGED RELATIONS WITH INDIA TO BE MAINTAINED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Sir Satcam Boolell, minister of agriculture, natural resources and the environment, maintained on Wednesday that relations between India and Mauritius will remain privileged for a long time to come.

Mauritius has much to learn from India, and India's examples will be followed in order to preserve democracy in the country.

Sir Satcam, who was speaking at a reception in Triveni given by the Mauritius India Friendship Society (of which he is honorary president), commented that India still has an important role to play and that the country will benefit enormously from her lessons. Mauritius has always regarded India as its fatherland and relations between the two countries are more than familial.

The country is in the process of shaping its own destiny. General elections will be organized very shortly. And we want to follow India's edifying example in order to safeguard democracy. Sometimes, however, our interests do not coincide. And it is then up to the Indian high commissioner to Mauritius, Mr B. S. Upadhyaya, to accomplish his mission. People will say that Indian-Mauritian relations are tense. There again, interests and feelings are being confused, the minister said.

On the subject of Diego Garcia, Sir Satcam said that there was no misunderstanding, despite what certain people want to cause us to believe. India displayed intelligence. "We did not fully subscribe to it, but we will have to weather it. We are in complete agreement with India that the Indian Ocean remain a peace zone. This spirit of cooperation will continue on its historical bases," added Sir Satcam.

Speaking of relations between Mauritius and foreign countries, the minister stated that he will not allow any country to interfere in Mauritius' internal affairs. "India has never done it and no other country will do it," he maintained.

Sir Satcam then spoke at length of the stages which led India to independence. He mentioned the problem of Kashmir which, he said, was the consequence of

colonialism and imperialism. Despite all this, India has been able to preserve democracy and the progress it has made so far has made it the seventh most industrialized nation in the world. "Her voice commands respect," said Sir Satcam in speaking of India's great achievements since she became a nuclear power.

Stressing the failure in the North-South dialogue, the minister expressed his pessimism. And it is here that the great peninsula, whose technological know-how will contribute enormously to overall assistance to the Third World, comes into play.

Following the minister, Professor B.P. Upadhyaya stated that India has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries. Throughout the world, India, said the diplomat, has spread the message of peace. "We always seek peace and we give peace to others." On the subject of the air and naval base on Diego Garcia, Professor Upadhyaya said that in the case of war, Mauritius would be the first to suffer and the Mauritians would be the first victims. "You should have denounced this project. You have failed in your duty," he said.

Earlier, Mr S. Gaya, president of the Mauritius India Friendship Society spoke in glowing terms of millennial India, of its scientific and economic progress which, he said, must serve as a lesson to future generations.

9693
CSO: 4719/574

MSIRI BASES FUTURE HOPES ON NEW CANE VARIETIES

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Two new varieties of sugar cane were officially certified by the Cane Release Committee at its meeting on Monday.

The varieties are M 2370/62 and M 657/66. The first of the two is slightly sensitive to gummosis but it is recommended for the beginning of the sugar season at high altitudes. However, with respect to the M 657/66, it is resistant to gummosis, yellow spot and leaf scald and can be harvested in the middle or the end of the season. It could be the ideal replacement for M 377/56, a variety that has turned out to be highly susceptible to gummosis and whose planting has been banned.

It should be noted that these two new varieties are sensitive to smut but controlling this disease is easy thanks to hot-water treatment and sanitation at the time of cutting.

The M 2370/62 variety is a high-yield variety but with an average to weak richness. However, if it is harvested early, its richness is satisfactory.

The M 657/66 variety has average yield but good richness and has positive qualities of adaptation.

J. Dupont from R. de St. Antoine, director of the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute (MSIRI), presented these two new varieties to some 200 representatives of the sugar industry Tuesday afternoon and expressed the hope that they will be adopted by the latter and that the very small area planted in the two varieties in 1982 will gradually increase until it becomes very large after a few years.

Dupont stated at a press conference in August 1981 that the new varieties that would be certified in 1982 would be particularly resistant to gummosis, a disease whose resurgence was of such importance that it was classified as the No 1 enemy of the sugar industry.

Since that time, MSIRI has issued precise instructions to planters for the gradual elimination of the varieties most susceptible to gummosis. However, it was mainly

the M 377/56 that was the target and this important variety concerns 18 percent of the country's sugar cane area. An amendment to the 1976 Plants Act (Government Notice No 330 of 1981) later banned the variety.

The following are technical details for the two newly certified varieties:

M 2370/62

The M 2370/62 comes from NCo 376 and M 147/44. It has a semi-erect carriage and average diameter. It produces many stems and a moderate amount of flowers.

It is a high-yield variety but one that has an average to weak richness. Nevertheless, when harvested early, its richness is higher than that of the M 93/48.

It seems particularly well adapted to high altitudes for the beginning of the season. It is resistant to yellow spot and leaf scald, is slightly sensitive to gummosis but susceptible to smut. It is a variety that is particularly recommended for the beginning of the season in high-altitude soils and will therefore be a good replacement for the M 93/48 in those areas.

M 657/66

The M 657/66, a cross between NCo 310 and M 357/56, is a variety with few flowers. It has a semi-erect posture, with an average number of shoots and diameter.

It has an average yield but good richness and great ease of adaptation, except in type L soils. It can be harvested throughout the season in the free soils of the humid zone. On the other hand, in other environments, it is preferable to harvest it in the middle or at the end of the season. This adaptation to the end of the season makes it an ideal replacement for the M 377/56, a late season variety that turned out to be highly susceptible to gummosis and whose planting has been banned. This variety is resistant to gummosis, yellow spot and leaf scald, but sensitive to smut. In low altitude areas, it is therefore recommended in areas where smut does not pose any problem.

11,464
CSO: 4719/593

MAPUTO DIVIDED INTO ADMINISTRATIVE ZONES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The country's capital is now divided into seven administrative zones and one locality, according to Domingos Matola, director of the Maputo communal districts [BCCM], at a meeting held day before yesterday at the headquarters of the Machava Communal District, attended by secretaries of the promotional groups of the residential localities.

Thus, the capital has been divided into zones—namely, the Machava, Matola, Dimitrov, Jardim, Munhuana, District 1 and Catembe, Inhaca Island being given the status of locality.

Domingos Matola also said that each of the established zones will be made up of 13 communal districts and administered by a commissioner of the former administrative localities, with a population density of about 162,500.

The status of locality given to Inhaca Island stems basically from the fact that this insular part of Maputo does not have enough people to justify the establishment of an administrative zone.

In speaking of the responsibilities to be handled by the zone commissioners, the BCCM director said that it is up to those officials of the state apparatus to direct the activities of the new promotional groups of the districts included in each zone.

"Mobilization of the people for the payment of the National Reconstruction Tax, defense of the social order established by the RPM Constitution and control of the production plans of each socioeconomic sector are, among others, some of the tasks assigned to the commissioners of the administrative zones," Domingos Matola said.

The BCCM director also said that, over the long term, the present administrative zones of the country's capital will have the status of district and that those new state organizations will have the task of drawing plans of action for the communal districts.

At that meeting, Domingos Matola also spoke of the role of each new promotional group as an executive council in the residential locality.

The official also explained that where party cells have not yet been established in the districts, the party's work will be handled by the new promotional groups.

ADB FINANCES MAPUTO WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] An emergency program is underway to improve the water supply in the city of Maputo. According to Frederico Martins, director of the Maputo Water Enterprise, who was quoted by Radio Mozambique on its news program at 1905 hours yesterday, construction should be completed in 1985.

This emergency program will cost about 170,000 contos and is being financed by the Mozambican Government and the ADB. The project includes expansion of the Umbeluzi water impoundment and treatment station and the pumping station, among other construction plans.

Several changes to the water supply system for the country's capital are called for in the project, the plans for which were begun in France and completed in Maputo.

Frederico Martins said that there are currently serious problems in the city's water supply. The water mains, which are over 30 years old, provide no guarantee of safety at all. There are also problems with muddiness in the river water and, sometimes, with drought.

According to Radio Mozambique News, there are other projects to be carried out by the year 2000. They will make it possible to solve the problem of water supplies for the capital so as to keep pace with the city's physical growth.

According to the same source, the plans call for collecting underground water by opening wells between Maputo-Marracuene and Maputo-Incomati and building the Pequenos Libombos Dam.

In an unrelated development, the provincial director of public works and housing in Nampula, speaking at a Coordinating Council meeting in his sector, recommended that steps be taken immediately to solve the problem of a lack of drinking water in the communal villages.

He said at the meeting that the inhabitants of the communal villages in Nampula Province suffered severely from the lack of water in 1981. In addition, a 2-year drought has been causing serious economic and social problems in Nampula Province. Government steps to combat hunger have already been taken with the support of national and international organizations.

The provincial director of public works and housing in Nampula said that his sector will have to be concerned with providing a basic solution to the water shortage problem in the communal villages. According to him, this is a major requirement.

S. AFRICA, MOROCCO: 'NORTH, SOUTH POLES OF IMPERIALISM'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Commentary by Mario Ferro]

[Text] We are moving farther and farther away from the time when Africa was a preserve of imperialist and colonizing powers that enslaved peoples and plundered their wealth. But that period is still part of the recent past, and in the people's memories there is still a very fresh--though sad--remembrance of the brutal oppression and ruthless exploitation engaged in by imperialism and colonialism.

Imperialist circles established their policy in terms of domination and submission in relation to other countries, especially underdeveloped countries. The monopolies need the petroleum, uranium, and nonferrous metals which are located in Africa and which do not belong to them. They need gold, diamonds, and copper, and they need the raw materials that are the legitimate property of the African peoples.

Refusing to recognize the demands of the African peoples (and those of other continents, since this is not an isolated struggle), the imperialist circles do not accept open, loyal, and frank dialogue. They scorn good understanding and reject the principles of equality and mutual benefit proposed to them as a means of more fairly distributing resources among all mankind.

Instead of peaceful paths in the common interest, they prefer violence. In collusion with the African continent's most reactionary, tribalistic, and racist circles enfeoffed to the former mother countries, they prefer to use weapons, instigate provocations, and destabilize the internal situation in this or that country which has escaped their orbit. They prefer to hire stateless mercenaries, traitors, and murderers, whom they finance, train, and arm to carry out the most hideous crimes.

Today in Africa, imperialism's aggressiveness is a fact that cannot be ignored. In the southern part of the continent, South Africa's racist and colonialist regime is being used as a bridgehead for armed aggression against neighboring countries. The "front line" has been chosen as the chief target to be hit and destroyed by imperialism, since, because of the proven unity that has always existed among the front-line countries, even in the most difficult moments, it constitutes an almost insurmountable barrier to the accomplishment of imperialism's criminal intentions.

In the northern part of the continent, the Kingdom of Morocco is used for a policy identical to that of the racist and colonialist regime in Pretoria. The language and methods employed by King Hassan II and Prime Minister Pieter Botha to prevent the independence of the Sahara and Namibia are exactly the same. And at the same time, they both try to legitimize tiny puppet groups so as to place the latter in power, not only in those territories but also in the neighboring countries that oppose colonization or illegal occupation.

Taking advantage of reactionary regimes existing in various parts of Africa, imperialism is trying to recover control of the OAU and direct its actions. The first step consists of sowing division among the Africans to insure better control. The second step consists of using that organization as a tool for its policy. That is the entire reason for the impasse on the issue of the Sahara. And the same line of argument explains the attitude adopted by several of the OAU's member countries in relation to Chad, where an attempt is being made at all costs to see that the puppets take power.

11798
CSO: 4742/227

PORtUGUESE FIRM PROVIDES KNOW-HOW, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Joaquimino Rubben Cossa]

[Text] By May, Mozambique will receive \$3 million worth of fertilizers and pesticides from QUIMIGAL, we have learned from Eng Carlos Manuel Campos Silva, the firm's representative in Mozambique.

The products will be delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural use in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

QUIMIGAL, a Portuguese company which has been providing technical support to Mozambican enterprises to improve their conditions for export, has been in our country since 1977 and has renewable technical assistance contracts with Textil do Pungue, in Sofala Province (city of Beira), Cicomo of Nacala, in Nampula Province, and Socaju, also in Nacala. The Portuguese firm is responsible for the management of these companies.

In 1981 the firm signed other agreements with the RPM, providing technical assistance and "know-how" in various areas of activity, to name a few: FASUL-BOROR INDUSTRIAL and SABOREL, in Maputo, Sobeira de Inhambane, and GERALCO (General Association of Commerce and Industry) in Quelimane.

Training of Mozambican Technicians

According to Engineer Silva, over 60 Mozambican technicians will attend QUIMIGAL (QUIMICA de Portugal) training centers in Lisbon during the next 2 years. This will bring the number of trained technicians to over 210, counting the 150 Mozambicans who have already received their training at that Portuguese enterprise.

Regarding QUIMIGAL's plans for 1982, Carlos Silva said they include broadened and expanded activities in the RPM; negotiations are now in progress for major rehabilitation and later reactivation of Quimica Geral.

The official said that "negotiations are under way regarding the use of the Pande gas." To this end, a team of QUIMIGAL specialists has arrived in the Mozambican capital at the invitation of the Secretariat of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons.

BULGARIAN FIRM COMPLETES STUDY OF CAHORA BASSA FACILITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] The technical-economic feasibility study for the establishment of a vast system of lake transportation for passengers and cargo along the Cahora-Bassa lagoon is almost completed, the director of that project informed our reporters.

The study-project now in the phase of data preparation is being carried out by specialists of the Bulgarian TRANSKOMPLEKT, under the technical-scientific cooperation agreements signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

After the preparation of data, which should be completed within a month, the data will be submitted to the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation, which is coordinating the study.

According to the director of the project, the Bulgarian specialists spent about 2 months in the Cahora Bassa to complete earlier studies made for execution of the project.

During the period, the director said, studies were conducted with a view to determining the type of infrastructure to be built, among other projects.

The team of Bulgarian specialists also studied the siting of the main bridges to be erected along the lagoon, passenger and cargo traffic zones, as well as a study with a view to installing a system of markers there to aid navigation.

Major Projects

The study-project for the establishment of a vast system of lake transportation in the lagoon falls within the framework of the major projects for economic development to be carried out during this decade in the country.

It is within this perspective of future development that it is planned to build a large mooring dock in Zumbo, which is situated on the line of the border between our country, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the director of the project declared.

On the other hand, it should be underscored that the establishment of a lake transportation network in the Cahora Bassa lagoon assumes particular importance within the framework of economic and transport relations at the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] level, of which Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe are members.

Transportation, Fishing and Recreation

Within the framework of the efforts aimed at utilizing the resources of the great lagoon of Cahora Bassa, fishing and recreational activities (in addition to transportation) are also planned.

A river transportation company is already being formed, with headquarters in Songo. The current activity of that company consists basically of the transport of passengers and cargo along the lagoon on a route of about 220 kilometers between Chicoa and Zumbo.

That activity is carried out by a fleet of five whaleboats distributed among various traffic zones between the two most distant points--Chicoa and Zumbo.

Although it is still inadequate, the activity of the existing fleet assumes fundamental importance for the transport of the people living along the banks as well as their production.

8711
CSO: 4742/232

MOZAMBIQUE

COCONUT HARVEST SOLD TO HIGHEST BIDDER, NOT STATE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Santos Artur]

[Excerpts] Some of the country's coconut oil and soap factories are in danger of shutting down this year before the end of the annual campaign and thus failing to meet the quotas defined in the Central State Plan. In addition to problems of a purely technical nature that could arise during the 1982 campaign, the major reason for this touchy situation is basically the shortage of enough coconut to keep the factories in operation. Incredibly as it may seem, Zambezia Province (traditionally known as the "land of coconuts") cannot meet the needs of most, if not all, the factories in the country that use this raw material.

According to information gathered by DIARIO reporters, at this time the state sector and even the large private sector in Zambezia cannot supply copra to the nations' factories. All their production of (special) copra is going to the foreign market to bring in the foreign exchange needed by the country. In turn, the individual or family producer who has been supplying domestic industry is now facing a delicate dilemma. As a matter of profit, the individual producer prefers to sell the coconut (not yet converted into copra) to the commercial trucker and not to representatives of the factories producing raw oils and soaps.

In simple mathematical terms, the individual producer expends less effort and makes a much greater profit selling the raw coconut to the commercial trucker, who pays 2 or 3 meticals per coconut. This is not the case with the factory representatives, who pay 7.50 meticals per kilogram of prepared copra. To produce a kilogram of copra, it takes at least four or five coconuts, depending on their size. Moreover, there are several stages in the preparation of copra: separating the coconut from the shell, removing the kernel and then drying the coconut. Logically, the "balance" tends to swing more to the trucker (who makes a profit on the resale) than to the factory's copra buyer.

How This Happened

From contacts with individuals and administrators of factories and sectors linked to the copra sector in Zambezia, our reporters learned that the dilemma

is explained as follows: there is still no effective and efficient control of the copra leaving the province.

Valdemiro Pires, representative of GERALCO (which manufactures raw coconut oil and soap in Zambezia) said: "We are now close to facing a major problem: a lack of copra to work with. The small stock of raw material (copra) in our warehouse is very low. It is not enough to see us through the whole season. We have already contacted our usual suppliers, and they tell us the copra shortage is basically because the raw coconut is indiscriminately being taken out of the province. The producers prefer to sell the raw coconut to the commercial trucker, who pays them more than we pay for the coconut turned into copra."

When our reporters asked why he did not make his price competitive with the commercial truckers, our source stressed that "even if it were practical, it would not be appropriate. It would only harm the public itself, which would have to pay higher retail prices for our products, specifically oil and soap. If we paid more to the copra producer, we would also have to increase the price of our products."

6362

CSO: 4742/228

MOZAMBIQUE

READER'S COMPLAINT: FOOD, DRINKS ONLY FOR COOPERANTS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 7 Feb 82 p 28

[Letter to the editors from Maria das Dores]

[Text] This is the first time I have written to the newspaper, although I read the news reports in DOMINGO every day, especially the letters from readers.

What I am writing about is no news to anyone; it happens every day of the week in restaurants in this city, (but) this happened in the Rovuma Hotel.

I went with two of my fellow workers to have lunch at the Rovuma Hotel one very warm Saturday.

There were other people doing the same thing.

We waited until the others had finished eating to be served.

We brought our vouchers and went into the dining room.

Meanwhile, one of us had gone to buy two soft drinks and two beers to have with our meal. Other people were going to the counter to buy soft drinks and beer.

They were told: "We have no soft drinks or beer, only juice."

But we had seen soft drinks and beer on some tables and also in the other room.

We asked what was going on. Why did some people have the right to bear and soft drinks, and not others?

"Beer and soft drinks are reserved for cooperants and guests of the hotel," came the answer.

In fact, the cooperants who were there were drinking.

So we ate our roast beef and rice and drank water, but such water! It was warm, and it was really hot in there!

Everyone was talking about it, complaining here and there.

Some people asked the cooperants who were there to buy beer for them, and the cooperants bought it there.

A customer who works at NOTICIAS asked the waiter for a bottle of beer at the table. The waiter said he could arrange it, but the customer could not drink it there because beer and soft drinks were only served to cooperants and hotel guests.

Another gentleman asked for ice water; the reply was the same.

The customers at the hotel concluded that good food and beverages were only for the cooperants.

Since this is a party hotel and is for the workers, I think it should give good service to the workers who go there to eat, because most of the customers are workers who live some distance away, even outside the city. Besides, the prices are reasonable.

Can you tell the readers what this means?

Do the cooperants have more rights than a citizen?

If a Mozambican citizen wants to eat well and get good service, does he have to disguise himself as a cooperant?

Why is it that Mozambican citizens do not get good service at some restaurants, hotels and cafes?

Dear readers, I am not against cooperants; I am against the poor organization in the hotel establishments here in Maputo. I do not know why there should be discrimination in the treatment of customers--why cooperants should be treated one way and Mozambican citizens another way.

6362
CSO: 4742/228

BRIEFS

DPRK AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--According to Radio Mozambique, King Sum Young, the DPRK's ambassador accredited to Mozambique, has announced in Beira that North Korean technicians and engineers will arrive in our country this year to work in the agricultural sector. According to his statements, the North Korean technicians are going to work in Cabo Delgado and Zambezia Provinces in connection with rice production and the irrigation systems. King Sum Young also said that by 1983, Mozambique will also receive technicians from his country to work in the fields of education, health, and industry. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 3] 11798

LONDON FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE--Sources at the Ministry of Information announced in Maputo on Thursday that the committees for solidarity with the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] in West European and North American countries are beginning their annual conference tonight in London. The 1982 conference being held in London is sponsored by MAGIC (Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau Information Center), the organization that coordinates the British people's activities for militant solidarity with the Mozambican people. Delegates from many West European and North American countries will continue until Monday to analyze the coordination of activity among the various committees for support of the RPM. Their activities range from the dissemination of information on the Mozambican Revolution to the collection of funds to support development projects in the RPM, specifically in Niassa. In addition to reviewing the situation with recruitment of technicians to work in Mozambique as cooperants, the conference will plan joint activities by the solidarity committees for next year and, in general, permit a broad exchange of experiences among those groups of Mozambique's friends. The official Mozambican delegation to the conference is headed by Armando Panguene, governor of Cabo Delgado Province, and includes Leite de Vasconcelos as representative of the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples] and Heny Matos of International Cooperation. In 1981, the annual conference of committees for solidarity with the RPM in West Europe and North America was held in Denmark. The site for next year's conference will be decided on at the current meeting in London. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 10] 11798

NRM ATTACK DESCRIBED--Thanks to his courageous action, an elderly train fireman named Meio-Dia Ndequerene was able to save a string of railroad cars worth 35,000 meticals in foreign exchange when armed NRM [Mozambique National Resistance] gangs surrounded and attacked the Central Mozambique Railroad's Inhaminga station on 30 January. During the attack, the group of bandits burned a freight train standing next to the string of passenger coaches, which the elderly fireman was able to

remove from the site when the armed gangs approached to burn it as well. During the attack, the group fired on defenseless inhabitants, killing two citizens and kidnapping others. The bandits robbed commercial establishments and restaurants in the locality and also burned vehicles and motorized bicycles. Meio-Dia Ndequerene is married and a native of Cheringoma. He is 60 years old and has worked for the Mozambique Railroad for about 30 years. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 82 p 10] 11798

DELEGATIONS ABROAD--Three Mozambican delegations left Maputo yesterday for different destinations to carry out tasks related to the RPM's domestic and foreign policies. Headed for Berlin, the capital of the GDR, and London, the British capital, is a FRELIMO Party delegation led by Armando Panguene, member of the Central Committee. In those countries, the party delegation will participate in a meeting by the International Committee Against Apartheid and in a conference of the European groups for solidarity with the RPM. The conference will deal with matters related to the recruitment of cooperants to take part in development projects in the RPM and organize an informational campaign concerning Mozambican realities. Kuwait is the destination of Julio Carrilho, minister of public works and housing. He is going there to participate in the ceremony for signing a financial agreement on road construction. Lastly, Fernando Ganhao, rector of the Eduardo Mondlane University, left Maputo for Lisbon. While in Portugal, he will hold talks with universities in that European country, where the signing of agreements on technical-scientific cooperation is expected. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 10] 11798

STUDENTS IN GDR--Mozambican students taking a course in tropical agriculture in the GDR have successfully completed their first and second years of schooling, according to the ADN [GENERAL [East] GERMAN NEWS AGENCY], the press agency of that European socialist country. According to the same source, they will undergo a period of practical training in agricultural cooperatives during May and June. At the same time, 25 other Mozambicans are currently in the GDR being trained as farm mechanics under the cooperation agreements signed between the two countries for the training of cadres. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 10] 11798

BEIRA FISH CANNERY--Salisbury -- Zimbabwe will be involved, through the supply of equipment and personnel, in a Zimdollars 3,5-million fish canning and processing plant now being built in Beira. The project in Beira harbour is being built and engineered by Stal-Astra Refrigeration of Hamburg. Stal-Astra Refrigeration project engineer, Mr Ulrich Hartmann, visited Zimbabwe recently to place orders for hardware for the Beira project. The semi-official news agency, Ziana, reports that orders for re-inforcing steel and other hardware--worth about Zimdollars 170 000--will be placed during the year. "We will also be looking for coldroom insulation for pipes and hot water tanks and, in about February next year, will probably require Zimbabwe expertise for the erection of the building and the plant," said Mr Hartmann. The Beira canning and processing plant is being built with E E C aid and will be fully operational in about September 1983. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 24]

NRM GUERRILLAS KILLED--Salisbury--Mozambican soldiers recently killed 13 guerrillas of the Mozambique National resistance and captured seven others in an attack on a rebel base at Papatane, near Mabote, in central Mozambique, the official Mozambican news agency reported today. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 3]

NRM ACTIVITY REPORTED--Lisbon, February 25--A spokesman for the anti-Government Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR) today said its forces burned public buildings and killed seven soldiers in the southern town of Funhaloro on Monday. A 60-strong force occupied the cattle and forestry town for 24 hours, during which they burned all its public buildings except for schools and a health centre, the spokesman said. The MNR forces also burned several acres of forest, whose wood is notably used for railway line sleepers, he added. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 26 Feb 82 p 29]

CONSTANT FOOD SHORTAGES--Yesterday, the Central Market of Maputo was in short supply. Except for clams, which flooded the fish stands, there was only a small quantity of fresh fish and dried shrimp. The rest of the stands were filled only with a few leafy vegetables (squash leaves) and wild fruits in addition to many products sold in small bundles. In the past few days there have been no potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce or other fresh produce. Only 150 kg of fish was traded at the Central Market, which is very little for the enormous human stream which gravitates there every day. Many wild fruits were available to the purchaser, also sold in varying quantities and costing at least 5 meticals. Vegetables, such as squash leaves (m'boa), are in very little demand and remain on the stands, because coconut, an effective substitute for peanuts, is no longer seen at our markets. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 2] 8568

POOR OJM ACTIVITY--Ineffective activity by rank and file organizations, particularly by that of the youth sector, is one of the findings of the recent provincial seminar of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] held in Sofala, according to information coming from Beira. The meeting, which has been going on since 16 February, also dealt with questions relating to a change in the procedure for admitting members into the organization and to the use of free time. Based on reports submitted during the seminar, attention was called to ineffective activity by rank and file organizations, particularly that of the youth. Lack of recreational programs and the nonutilization of young militants for voluntary work in the OJM sector were also questions discussed during the seminar. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Feb 82 p 3] 8568

SWEDISH PUNGOE BRIDGE FINANCING--A communique from the Swedish Embassy in the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], published Monday in Maputo, states that, "The Swedish Government has decided to finance the construction of a bridge over the Pungo River to replace temporarily a bridge destroyed by the movement supported by South Africa, MNR [National Revolutionary Movement], in November 1981." The construction, estimated at 6 million kronor (about 36 million meticals), is to be completed by May. "This aid was decided upon during a Swedish Government meeting held on Thursday. On that occasion, the Swedish Government, in response to a request by the RPM Government, decided to furnish additional support to Mozambique to minimize the effects of hunger

caused by the drought which has been devastating the country during recent harvests," the communique further states. In this regard, Sweden has donated 10 million kronor (about 65 million meticals) for the purchase of corn from Zimbabwe. The communique specifies that the nutritional aid, like that supplied for the bridge over the Pungo, "is in the form of a donation over and beyond the funds supplied as a part of the cooperative agreement for development." The same communique also discloses that, at the same government meeting, the Stockholm Government decided to supply nutritional aid to Tanzania, as is being supplied to Mozambique, and to supply meat to Poland amounting to 10 million kronor. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 1] 8568

DPRK RURAL SOCIALIZATION MOVIE--A team of three Korean film makers arrived in Maputo yesterday to film scenes on the daily life of the Mozambican peasant, their purpose being to produce a film on the struggle for socialization of the rural segment of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Speaking to NOTICIAS at the Maputo Airport, Kim Gui-fan, leader of the team, said the "his group has not yet arrived at any definite program with regard to the film, since the team wants first to discuss the matter with Mozambican leaders, but that the basic idea of the film is to take pictures illustrating the rural sector's struggle for socialization." He then went on to say, "To do this, my team expects to remain in Mozambique several days, and our project will certainly include other sectors where the struggle for economic freedom is underway." The filmmakers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are in Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel sent to the DPRK Embassy in Maputo at the end of last year, the purpose being to have movie professionals of that country record pictures of the struggle being carried on by Mozambique's rural population to eliminate underdevelopment. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 10] 8568

VAST SALT RESERVE DISCOVERY--A vast underground table of salt water with over 50 percent salinity, which is higher than the average content of sea water, was recently discovered in Gaza Province, in the People's Republic of Mozambique. According to a study by SERLI (State Secretariat for the Limpopo-Incomati Region Accelerated Development Program), the table contains about 350 million cubic meters of water, distributed over an area of 50 square kilometers. It is estimated that about 5 million tons of salt (the common name for sodium chloride--NaCl) can be extracted. In addition to salt, analyses already concluded have determined the presence of sodium carbonate and bicarbonate, with an average concentration of 0.5 kg per cubic meter, or an extractable quantity of 150,000 tons, for the first of these products, commonly known as soda. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Jan 82 p 1] 6362

KOMSOMOL RAILROAD ASSISTANCE--Reconstruction of the Beira-Moatize rail line is expected to begin in 1983, with the support of the Soviet Leninist youth organization KOMSOMOL, in cooperation with Mozambican youth brigades. To arrange the details of its participation, a KOMSOMOL delegation has been in the city of Beira since 26 January. The delegation will go to the location where the 65 kilometers of the rail line will be reconstructed. The visiting delegation has already visited the maternity hospital in Dondo District, which was built by Russian and Mozambican youths and has been in operation for 5 months. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Jan 82 p 3] 6362

BRITISH DROUGHT DONATION--A communique from the British Embassy in Maputo, released Tuesday, announced that in response to the appeal made by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the international community, the British Government is offering four 4-wheel drive trucks to help transport food and emergency items in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. The vehicles, consigned to the Coordinating Council to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, were shipped on the vessel "Anielo," which left the port of Southampton, in southern England, on 16 February and is expected in Maputo on 12 March. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 82 p 1] 8711

CUBAN MOVIE PRODUCER--"The cinema is a political weapon," said Santiago Alvarez on his arrival in Maputo. The internationally known documentary movie producer arrived yesterday afternoon in the Mozambican capital. Among other programs, Santiago Alvarez, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy to the National Assembly of the People's Government, is going to make a documentary about our country. The prominent Cuban movie producer is accompanied by a technical team comprised of Ivan Napolis, cameraman and a regular collaborator in a large number of his productions, and Hector Cabrera and Ricardo Torre. In statements to our newspaper in the presence of high-ranking cadres in the National Cinema Institute, Santiago Alvarez announced that "efforts are already under way to make a documentary about Mozambique, in Mozambique, for Mozambique." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 82 p 10] 8711

CSO: 4742/232

NIGERIA FOREIGN MINISTER ON CHAD, SAHARA

AB082200 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this afternoon held talks at military headquarters with the Nigerian minister of foreign affairs. At the end of the audience, Ishaya Audu told the Voice of the Sahel that he was the bearer of a message from the Nigerian head of state to his brother Col Seyni Kountche. During the audience, the Nigerian foreign minister discussed with President Kountche the Chadian and Western Saharan issues. Here is the statement made by the Nigerian minister:

[Begin recording in English fading into French translation] [Ishaya Audu] Indeed, I was received in audience by His Excellency President Kountche. As two neighboring and friendly countries, Nigeria and Niger hold such regular discussions to exchange viewpoints on issues of mutual interest. The main issue discussed was the question of Chad. I was charged with the mission of making a progress report on the situation in Chad to President Kountche, especially with respect to the pan-African peace-keeping force in Chad. As usual, President Kountche gave me wise advice concerning the difficult task of maintaining peace in that country. Secondly, the issue of the outcome of the recent OAU Ministerial Council meeting which was held in Addis Ababa came up for discussion. Some of the actions taken during this ministerial meeting endanger the existence and the very life of the OAU. This is a subject of deep concern for all African countries for they do not want such problems to crop up each time. We are somehow trying to harmonize our viewpoints as friendly and brotherly countries and it is in this context that we held discussions with His Excellency President Seyni Kountche.

[Question] Mr Minister, recently some decisions were reached at the OAU summit concerning the restoration of peace in Chad. But as we know, the Chadian Government has rejected the OAU proposals. Could we know the future of Chad and whether there is another way to find a lasting solution to the Chadian problem?

[Ishaya Audu] I am not sure of the rejection of proposals made by the OAU heads of state and government. Actually, there is, in practice, a cease-fire. For it is Hissene Habre who has the upper hand in the situation and Hissene Habre has accepted the cease-fire proposals which were formulated. At the beginning, I must admit there was a rejection of these proposals but I think

that the Chadian authorities are responsible and they know the solution which is likely to lead to peace in Chad. As far as we are concerned, we have to try to work out the conditions conducive to creating a peaceful atmosphere so that the belligerent factions can come around the conference table to discuss the issue in order to reach a peaceful solution. I think that the only peaceful solution to the issue is to be found at the conference table and not a military solution on the battlefield.

[Question] Mr Minister, we want to take up another problem facing Africa now, the issue of Western Sahara. With the decision made by the OAU secretary general to have the SDAR admitted as full member of the OAU, what is Nigeria's stand on this issue?

[Answer] Article 28 of the OAU Charter stipulated [word indistinct] the powers of the secretary general to admit a country as a full member of the OAU, the continental organization. The first condition, however, is that the country in question should be a sovereign and independent country. As yet, as far as I know, the SDAR does not fulfill any of the stipulated conditions. Therefore, there are no legal grounds upon which the secretary general can stand to defend his admission of the SDAR as a full member in any case, the charter does not give him such powers. Only the heads of state and government meeting can reach a decision by a two-third majority vote to make such an admission in the case of a country which is not sovereign and independent. Nigeria's position is in line with the OAU Charter. You see, there are two successive stages. The first is that it is only when the country in question is sovereign and independent that the secretary general can admit it by a simple majority. So far, as the secretary general did not conform with the provisions of the charter, we Nigerians consider his action to be illegal. [End recording].

CS: 4719/656

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CHAD, POLISARIO

EA061522 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Nigerian minister for foreign affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, arrived in Kenya last night with a special message from President Shehu Shagari to the current chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi.

Addressing pressmen on his arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Prof Audu said he had been instructed by President Shagari to meet the OAU chairman and discuss with him the recent OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa. The Nigerian minister told the press that, like the current chairman, Nigeria is concerned about the integrity of the organization, adding that it is important that Nigeria shares and compares notes to ensure the organization's integrity is not marred. Professor Audu said part of the message also concerned the question of Chad.

On the question of Western Sahara, the Nigerian minister said a peaceful solution of the conflict between POLISARIO and Morocco would be affected seriously if things are allowed to get out of hand following the admission of POLISARIO as a member of the OAU by the Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa. He recalled that the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara has been meeting at a summit level to try and objectively resolve the crisis peacefully. Professor Audu said anything done below this level to try and preempt efforts of the heads of state who form the Implementation Committee is going to complicate matters. He said seating POLISARIO in the OAU is not going to bring peace in Western Sahara.

Talking on the Chadian crisis and President Goukouni's refusal to comply with the OAU resolutions to resolve the issue, Professor Audu said President Oueddei's stated position is not final. He said a military solution as advocated by President Oueddei will not solve any problem in Chad. Instead, he said, that will only cause bitterness. Professor Audu said he was sure President Oueddei will understand the heads of state, who met as a Standing Committee on Chad, are people who have very serious concern in respect to genuine peace in Chad.

The Nigerian minister was met on arrival by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Shamalla; Nigerian high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Nuhu Muhammed; the acting chief of protocol, Mr Denis Afande, and other senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Nigerian Embassy.

CSO: 4700/900

NIGERIA

LESSON TO BE LEARNED FROM CHADIAN CRISIS

AB091300 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The present impasse in Chad after the special OAU meeting in Nairobi last month calls for another look at the situation in that part of the African continent. At the Nairobi meeting, the OAU lined off whole-hearted support for the Government of National Unity [GUNT] and President Goukouni Oueddei seemed to [word indistinct] as priority was placed on a firm commitment to a political solution; that is, reconciliation of the GUNT with dissident Hissene Habre, with a time table for a cease-fire, elections and an OAU withdrawal by June. These were quite unacceptable to President Goukouni Oueddei. Observers see the OAU's change of tact as clearly being dictated by the impossibility of maintaining the OAU international peacekeeping force in Chad if no one is willing to pay for it and by the mounting evidence of an increasingly tense military situation.

The estimated cost of the OAU force until the June withdrawal has been put at over \$150 million. There are also contradictory reports from France about the continued military assistance of Mitterrand and his government for Goukouni Oueddei. Reports published in a number of French newspapers claim that France ceased to supply arms to the GUNT after the OAU decision calling for a cease-fire. As it is, the situation in Chad presents a challenge to the OAU and independent Africa. If the organization wants to maintain its image in the eyes of the world, it should not allow the present state of affairs in Chad to escalate beyond the present proportions for two reasons.

Firstly, an escalation in the fighting has the potential of involving the OAU forced beyond a peacekeeping role. Secondly, continued fighting will provide a justification for the initial deployment of Libyan troops in Chad, while Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will rightly claim a diplomatic score for his wanting to bring peace and stability to that country.

The question now is why Africa cannot find the political will and coherence to solve the Chadian problem. Naturally, the OAU, which had all along insisted on the need to find an African solution to the crisis, was viewed as the rightful source to provide the desired relief. It is against this background that the situation in Chad further emphasizes the need of an African high command as a standing body of the OAU. The logistics and

financial problems now being raised could easily have been eliminated with the presence of an African high command. It is mostly unlikely that most independent African states are in a position to provide the requested military aid and this, in fact, does not arise from a failure to appreciate the unfortunate plight of Chad.

The truth is that majority of them are not capable of mobilizing their defense ability within a short space of time. An important reason for this is the economic realities of most African states. In fact, there would have been no cause for Libya to send troops to Chad if such command was already in existence. It will, therefore, be stated that one of the most important lessons of the Chadian crisis is the renewed need to constitute an African high command for the maintenance of peace in any troubled African country where the occasion arises. A standing African force will definitely serve more useful purpose for Africa than ad hoc bodies constituted to deal with specific situations.

CSO: 4700/900

KADUNA STATE INDICTED FOR DEVELOPING ONLY 'PRIVILEGED' AREAS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Emman Udoka]

[Text]

RESIDENTS of Malali village in Kaduna suburban have indicted the state government for confining urban development to areas where privileged persons reside, while their own area remains virtually abandoned.

After "waiting in vain" for years, residents of the village are now asking the Kaduna City Development Board, KCDB, to tell them when the amenities provided by the state government in other parts of Kaduna town will reach their area.

Narrating the tale of neglect in the area to the Sunday New Nigerian at the weekend, a resident of Malali village, Alhaji Bawa Dan Gode, revealed that since the inception of the present administration in 1979, the KCDB has not built a single road in the area.

According to him, the few streets and gutters in the village were opened through communal labour, after the residents had realised that they had no other alternative.

He noted with concern that the tarring of the Waterworks Road, which links Malali village with Kaduna town, has been stopped at the GRA on Rabah Road, adding that the remaining portion of this road link in the village has deteriorated into a dusty laterite road.

Also narrating the plight of residents of the village to the SNN, a retired civil servant, Malam Garba Aliyu, disclosed that "we usually contribute 40 to 50 Naira to hire refuse collection vehicles because the services of the KCDB do not reach our area."

Malam Garba alleged that two weeks ago, three residents of the village contributed 30 Naira each to a KCDB grader driver for the grading of a road linking the area with the Malali Low Cost Housing Estate. "But up till now, the grader driver has not turned up for the job," he disclosed.

Saying that residents of Malali village were still crying for a primary school and a market, Malam Garba wondered why the area has continued to suffer neglect, in spite of the siting of the Federal Government College, National Steel Council office and senior staff quarters of Radio Nigeria and New Nigerian Newspapers Limited there.

In the same vein, shop owners in the area are now complaining aloud as their businesses continue to suffer as a result of incessant power failures, growing refuse dumps, and clouds of dust from untarred roads.

NIGER STATE DEMANDS COMPENSATION FOR MINNA AIRPORT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 32

[Article by Ibrahim A. Biu]

[Text]

THE Niger State Government has demanded for the payment of about eight million Naira compensation from the Nigeria Airports Authority (NAA).

The amount demanded was what the state government had spent so far on the construction of the Minna Airport before it was taken over by the Federal Government last year.

Announcing this in Minna yesterday while exchanging views with members of the board of directors of the authority, the state governor, Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim said that nothing short of the payment of total compensation would be acceptable by his administration.

The governor also expressed concern about the lack of activity on the project since it was taken over by the NAA. He said the state government should have made a substantial progress on the project but for the take-over.

Alhaji Awwal further said that the state was losing a lot due to lack of airways transport facilities throughout the state. According to him, people who visit the state have to travel long distances on bad roads.

Replying, the chairman of the board, Chief Evan Enwerem assured the governor that compensation due to the state would be paid without delay.

He, however, said that before this could be done, the state government would have to comply with certain procedures which included the submission of details about the project, such as contract documents and payment vouchers.

He assured that necessary steps would be taken to commence work on the project.

Officials who accompanied the chairman included the secretary to the board, Malam Ibrahim Saidu and Mr. S.O. Oputa, the board's public relations manager.

CSO: 4700/917

FOOD CROP LOSSES IN BORNO STATE COST 211 MILLION NAIRA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 992,900 tonnes of produce estimated at a cost of 211 million Naira were destroyed as a result of drought which ravaged many farm-lands in Borno State last year.

Speaking at the New Nigerian at an interview, the state Commissioner for Agriculture, Alhaji Saleh Maina, said the continued substantial failure of crops last year soon after the crippling effect of the drought disaster which struck in 1980 has left the people and especially the farming community in total ruins.

He pointed out that the rampant outbreaks of quelea birds in almost all the local government areas also worsened matters. He said crops like millet, rice and guineacorn which managed to survive the 1981 scourge were unfortunately attacked by quelea birds which devastated the farms.

Alhaji Sale described the situation in Borno State as 'problematic and sympathetic'. As a result, acute shortage of food grains has hit the markets all over the state while prices have spiralled and were still spiralling.

The commissioner said in December 1979, for instance, a tonne of guineacorn sold at 199 Naira but in December last year, the price went up to 452 Naira. Millet also sold for 492 Naira per tonne in December last year as against 244 Naira in 1979, while the price of maize rose from 236 Naira to 380 Naira per tonne for the same period.

Alhaji Sale said due to continued drought and subsequent crop failures for the past two seasons, farmers have lost their farming capital and have no adequate seedlings for planting in

the forthcoming season.

The commissioner said as a result of the pathetic situation, farmers in the state have been unable to repay their borrowed capitals while local governments found it difficult to obtain repayments of agricultural credit loans from farmers.

The commissioner said prospects for crop production for the 1982 season were gloomy adding that with the present plight, farmers would be constrained to utilise whatever little they have produced for domestic use.

Already, he said, the state government has compiled a comprehensive report on the drought situation and has made a number of recommendations to the Federal Government for

assistance. These include the procurement of grains from the Nigerian Grains Board for sale at subsidised rates to the affected farmers.

The state request also included the provision of 10 million Naira agricultural credit loans to affected farmers during the 1982 season, two years interest-free grace for repayment of the 2.9 million Naira loan given to farmers during 1980-1981 season and procurement of 46 four wheel-drive lorries for fertiliser distribution.

The Federal Government is also requested to provide two helicopters for scouting, surveying and controlling of outbreaks of quelea birds, locusts and grasshoppers and means for logistics for timely detection, monitoring and control of pests.

CSO: 4700/917

PAPERS ANALYZE HANDLING OF NEPA STRIKE

AB051132 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN HERALD, the NIGERIAN TIDE, the NIGERIAN STANDARD and the CHRONICLE focus attention on NEPA [National Electric Power Authority]. The four papers condemn NEPA for not giving the people a notice before throwing the nation into total darkness for 7 days.

The HERALD blames the management of the authority for the manner it handled the post-strike negotiations with the workers union. The paper calls on the authority not to waste time seeking ways to end NEPA's problems.

Next is the TIDE, which says the situation where a group of public servants could hold the nation's life to ransom is by no means indispensable, especially when the functions could be performed by other bodies. The paper therefore suggests that the nation begins now to seriously consider the decentralization of NEPA.

The CHRONICLE observed that the effects of NEPA's action on the nation and citizens is enormous, but if Nigeria had a reliable data collection system to quantify the economic losses during the period, the result would have been frightening. Although the paper argues that one of the essential ingredients of a democratic system is the right of workers to demand better conditions of service, it condemns their action and says they have contravened the essential services act of 1976. The CHRONICLE feels the time has come to stop further disruption of essential services and calls on the legislature to enforce the law banning strikes in some government parastatals on essential services.

In its view, the STANDARD feels that the sad episode will give everyone the opportunity to think over the security and other implications of the dependence on a single source of electricity supply and distribution. The paper urges the National Assembly to immediately set in motion the legislative machinery for amending that section of the constitution which gives NEPA a monopoly of electricity power generation and distribution. Another way of enforcing some series of efficiency into NEPA, says the paper, is for the liberalization of the clause on electric power distribution, transmission and generation by allowing other companies to compete with it.

CSO: 4700/900

STRIKES CAUSE LOSS OF TWO MILLION MAN DAYS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

NIGERIA lost more than two million 'man days' as a result of industrial strikes between January 1, 1981 and February 23, this year.

A total of 366,323 workers from the public and private sectors of the economy took part in the industrial crises during the period under review.

A National Trade Disputes Chart shows that the country recorded 178 strike actions during the period under review, out of which 90 were settled between the employers of labour and the workers while 188 disputes led to strikes.

The break-down of the chart showed that Lagos State, topped others with the highest in industrial crises of 99 strikes, out of which 53 were settled.

According to the chart, the only state in the federation which recorded no strike action at all was Niger State.

Bendel State recorded 41, out of which 18 were settled excluding the present

teachers' strike action, while Kwara State had 26, out of which two were settled.

The states that recorded lowest industrial strikes in the each, [as printed]

Ogun had 8 strikes out of which 5 were settled while Bauchi recorded 10 strikes with one settled.

Oyo had 21 industrial crises with seven settled, Borno 24 with four settled; Rivers 23, one settled and Cross Rivers 19 strikes out of which eight were settled.

Out of the strikes recorded during the period under review, three strikes resulted in lock-outs

CSO: 4700/916

POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS IN SIXTH WEEK OF STRIKE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Go Back to Classes"]

[Text] THE boycott of lectures by Polytechnic students is now into its sixth week or so and with little sign that they will call it off. The Federal Government has spoken on the matter and apparently has decided that a dialogue with the students is a waste of time. The Minister of Education, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh said on Monday, that the students' 11-point demand was unrealistic. That, of course, was not the same as saying that the students do not have a good case. As we said when the boycott started (NN 15/1/82), polytechnic students need every encouragement the country can give them considering our technological needs. No doubt the authorities have been

doing their very best, but the situation in our polytechnics is still far from the ideal. For example, they certainly can do with a lot more money than they now get. Too, there is no reason to continue to treat technicians as second-rate engineers. They are simply not engineers and should therefore be in a class all of their own.

Unfortunately for their good cause, the students' union has been rather frivolous in its demands and unrealistic in its deadlines. Happily, however, the Federal Government has been doing what it can about their problems while at the same time studiously ignoring their union. According to Dr. Ugoh, the GL. 14 ceiling for HND holders in

the public sector is already being reviewed. Also the bodies that regulate the practice of engineering in the country are looking into the ways and means of making engineers out of technicians. Of course it is impossible to meet all of the students' demands, even such reasonable ones as reinstating the federal matching grants to state polytechnics. It is neither fair nor right to make the Federal Government the whipping boy of states that create polytechnics (or universities) without giving thought to the size of their own pockets.

The students should go back to their classes. They have nothing to lose but disgrace at the next sessional examinations.

CSO: 4700/917

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT SOON IN GEMBU

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 p 16

[Text]

THE Federal Government is to build a major hydro-electric power project in Gembu on the Mambilla Plateau in Gongola State. Contract for the construction of the project estimated at one billion Naira is to be signed next year.

When developed, the Gembu hydro-electric power project would have an installed capacity of 1,250 megawatts of electricity. With the delay in the take-off of the proposed three billion Naira Lokoja Dam which has potential of producing about 2,000 megawatts, the Gembu project is expected to be the biggest hydro-electric power generation in the country.

The Minister for Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan said in Yola yesterday, that about 15,000 people would be displaced at the site

of the proposed project in Gembu.

The minister explained that the development of an alternative hydro-electric generation project on the Mambilla Plateau would ease the present heavy concentration and dependence on River Niger for hydro-electric power generation in the country.

Alhaji Mohammed asserted that the Gembu project would be purely hydro-electric in nature and would therefore be pursued by NEPA

The minister explained that the cost of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation schemes as well as chances of social upheaval would also be reviewed and assured that all those affected by the project would be adequately compensated and resettled.

Alhaji Mohammed said that frequent black-outs and the resultant hardship due to transmission problems would be obviated when the potentials of the hydro-electric power project were fully developed.

CCO: 4700/917

DISCREPANCY SEEN IN AUTOMOBILE IMPORT LICENSE REGULATIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Muddled"]

[Text] WHEN we criticised the Minister for Commerce, Alhaji Bello Mai-tama Yusuf for being liberal to a fault with import licences (NN 17/2/82), he probably thought we were being grossly unfair to him. He could say that the problem of the vehicle assembly plants, for example, was partly of their own making in the sense that they price their goods out of the consumers' pockets; and he could be partially correct. Too, smuggling, incessant power failures and industrial discord must have taken their own toll on the entire manufacturing sector. But all this, we would have thought, was the more reason why the ministry needed to be very stingy with its import licences.

For the avoidance of doubt, we are not in the least advocating a blind protectionist policy. Naturally, these vehicle assembly plants and other manufacturers would love nothing better. And it could be that Volkswagen (VW) in particular has been taking us all for a ride each time it laments over the slow-down in its sales figures. Alhaji Bello has in fact said so in effect. He has told the Senate Labour Committee that contrary to its claims of losses, VW has in fact been making huge profits. He said it has been operating a secret external account which contradicted the internal one. The minister was in other words saying that his ministry has nothing to do with any sales problems that may be facing locally assembled vehicles and

that VW's claims in particular are false. Unfortunately, the ministries of Finance and Industry do not seem to believe that VW is telling lies. Otherwise they would not have announced a slash in the import duty on completely knocked down VW parts from 25 per cent to 16.6 per cent.

It is therefore, either that Alhaji Bello is right and we are allowing ourselves to submit to subtle blackmail by VW or the ministries of Commerce and Industry have not been comparing notes as they should. Whichever way it is, it is obvious that the consumer and of course the entire economy can only be the worse for it. We definitely need to be more clear-headed about our policy on import substitution.

—: 4700/917

BRICK INDUSTRY TO BE BUILT IN ABUJA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 17

[Article by Mich Rei's]

[Text]

A 25-MILLION Naira brick industry is to be built in Abuja to provide suitable building materials and speed up work on the new Federal Capital Territory.

This was made known on Monday by the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, while commissioning the six million Naira Brick Industry at Bagauda in Kano State.

Alhaji Mohammed said that the Federal Government was committed to establishing a brick industry in all the states of the federation to provide the necessary materials for the development of the government's housing policy.

The minister said the provision of the brick plants would help reduce our dependence on cement for the massive construction programme of both the federal and state governments.

He said that the idea of the brick plants was first conceived

to supplement the housing strategy in the country at a time the nation was running short of cement, adding that arrangements were being made for massive importation of the commodity.

He said that houses built with bricks proved to be more durable and superior than cement buildings.

Alhaji Mohammed announced that the brick plant with seven others already completed in Jos, Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan, Lagos had a production capacity of about 15 million normal size bricks.

Also speaking during the occasion, the General Manager of the Nigerian Mining Corporation, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, said the brick industries in the country were finding it difficult to sell their products.

He urged the Federal Government as the greatest client in construction industry to patronise the brick plants.

CCO: 4700/917

BRIEFS

UNAUTHORIZED LAND ALLOCATION--Unauthorised non-governmental bodies and individuals, have been warned to desist from the habit of allocating statutory rights of occupancy to any person in respect of all land within and outside Ajaokuta in Kwara State. This warning was contained in a press release issued from the Ministry of Housing and Environment in Ilorin recently. The release alleged that some private organisations and individuals have illegally entered upon and occupied some parcels of land, within the area set aside for the iron steel project and its ancillary works, under the pretence of allocation permits issued to them by some unauthorised government agents. It pointed out that, the state governor is the only legal authority that can grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person in respect of all land within the state. It further enjoined private organisations and individuals to stop patronising these dubious characters in their own interest. 'Any transaction or instrument which purports to confer on, or rest in any one, any interest or right over any land within the state, other than in accordance with the provision of the Land Use Act 1978, No. 6 shall be null and void and such guarantee would be liable for removal therefrom, the release added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 21]

DELAY IN COMMISSIONING AIRPORT--The delay in commissioning the six million Naira Yola Airport Terminal Complex in Gongola State is now a source of disenchantment to the state government. The Deputy Governor of the state, Mr. Wilberforce Juta, has similarly expressed concern over the slow pace of the installation of communication and landing facilities, electrical works, as well as other necessary accessories and equipment. Speaking to members of the sub-committee on aviation of the House of Representatives in Yola, at the weekend, Mr. Wilberforce urged them to prevail on the contractor to expedite action on the project because of its socio-economic importance to the people of the state. Mr. Wilberforce said, although the construction of the building complex which has facilities for offices, V.I.P. and general passenger lounge as well as a power sub-station was completed, the project is now a glorified edifice. The Chairman of the sub-committee, Mr. J. K. Fadeyi, announced that, the Yola Airport would be provided with all the necessary facilities when completed. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Feb 82 p 9]

PROPOSED AIR FORCE BASE--An appeal has gone to the Federal Government to site the proposed Airforce Base and Training School meant for Sokoto at Zauro in Birnin-Kebbi Local Government Area of Sokoto State, but not to convert the

Sokoto Old Airport as earlier scheduled. Making the app' l at Sokoto Airport shortly before leaving for Lagos, Alhaji Bello Marshall, an executive member of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) said Zauro Airstrip built by the late Premier of Northern Nigerian would be more suitable for the base. He said facilities worth about a million Naira are currently rusting away at the Zauro Airstrip. Alhaji Bello said apart from the infrastructures there, the control tower and other facilities are still serviceable. He added that there was more room for future expansion there than in Sokoto. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 27]

SENATE: NO INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES--Lagos, 8 Mar (NAN)--The Senate today blocked the chances of independent candidates to contest elections in Nigeria. During consideration of an amendment sponsored by Senator A. Zuofa, NPN-Rivers, demanding that clause 28 (2) of the electoral bill, which provides for independent candidates be deleted, the senators voted 36-32 against independent candidates. The amendment generated a stormy debate in the Senate as members lobbied each other for and against the amendment amidst shouts of no, yes. The House of Representatives, in passing the electoral bill, made provisions for independent candidates. [Excerpts] [AB091122 Lagos NAN in English 1030 GMT 9 Mar 82]

PAPERS ON GHANAIAN RELATIONS--The NIGERIAN STANDARD and the NIGERIAN CHRONICLE write on the relationship between Nigeria and Ghana. The NIGERIAN STANDARD believes the message from Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings to President Shehu Shagari offers a convenient opportunity for Nigeria to appraise its response to realities in Ghana. The paper is of the view that the prevailing situation in that country shows the general dissatisfaction which Ghanaians had come to have with the Limann administration. As such, contends the STANDARD, Nigeria has no option but to reconsider its official policy toward the Rawlings regime in Ghana. On its part, the CHRONICLE is happy that rumors of an imaginary invasion of Ghana from a base in Nigeria was handled with tact. The paper also [words indistinct] that the re-establishment of good faith and understanding between the two countries was confirmed by the visit of Rawlings' delegation to the country. The CHRONICLE advises Nigeria not to worry about who rules Ghana, but help her in her moment of need. [Text] [AB101321 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Mar 82]

'NATIONAL CONCORD' ON OPEC--The NATIONAL CONCORD focuses attention on the meeting of oil ministers of OPEC scheduled for the 19th of this month. The paper advises OPEC to wake up and meet the challenges posed by the West by getting all members to agree on production quotas to back up their price fixing policy. According to it, the secret to the oil game is cohesion and no competition, given the fact that they all share many identical socio-cultural, political and economic problems. They must also devise necessary economic and political sanctions against OPEC and non-OPEC members found collaborating with the West and the United States to destabilize the oil market. To remove the danger posed by too much dependence on oil as the only source of revenue, the CONCORD appeals to the federal government to move quickly to tap other resources to generate enough revenue for the government. [Excerpt] [AB111124 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 11 Mar 82]

TALKS WITH CAPE VERDE AIM AT EASING IMMIGRANTS' SITUATION

Praia VOZ DI Povo in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 2

[Communiqué of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Praia, 18 Jan 82]

[Text] It is generally known that there are many Cape Verdeans in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe who for various reasons during the colonial period had to leave Cape Verde.

Since one of the concerns of our government is to aid all nationals residing abroad--which is demonstrated specifically by the recent opening of new consular services--a parliamentary and government delegation went to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, staying from 23 February to 2 March 1981, to discuss with officials of Sao Tome and Principe the situation of the Cape Verdean community in that fraternal country.

As a follow-up to that mission, a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, headed by the chairman of the National People's Assembly, Comrade Alda do Espírito Santo, visited this country from 6 to 11 January 1982 to continue the talks held at that time.

Although there are countries or regions where our communities live in a stable situation, there are some places and areas where situations of privation prevail as a result of the current world economic recession, which compel them subjectively to wish to return.

We know that the migratory movement is a universal phenomenon and that its causes are variable, and that it is a right of every Cape Verdean to live in his native land, and the duty of the government, reiterating the political principles that guide it, to create the minimum conditions essential to the realization of that inalienable right.

It is that spirit that the work between the two delegations proceeded.

Thus, following deep reflection on the historic foundations of the Cape Verdean community in Sao Tome and the cultural and blood ties that it originated, on the ties forged during the national liberation struggle and on the identity of views on the building of society, it was concluded that it was necessary to preserve the dignity of national independence, which requires the establishment of an atmosphere of frank and open dialog.

The relationship of the flights of emigration to the agricultural crises in Cape Verde and the economic situation prevailing in the territories that received that emigration were also reviewed and the development of the situation during the course of time was analyzed.

The national independence of Cape Verde and the prospects of socioeconomic development by themselves constitute the mobilizing factor for the people, who left under degrading conditions and in the status of "Contract Worker," to wish to return to their country.

During the meetings, many concrete problems encountered by the Cape Verdean worker in Sao Tome were also listed and discussed. Prominent among them are working, housing and food conditions, guarantee of social security rights acquired, and the role of consular representation in resolving those problems.

Without losing sight of the overriding interests of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and in light of the right of every Cape Verdean who wants to return to Cape Verde to do so, the two delegations reached the following conclusions:

1. To return to Cape Verde all the Cape Verdean nationals who wish to do so.
2. After studying the basic reasons for the insistence on returning, to effect a significant improvement in the living conditions of the Cape Verdean workers who remain in Sao Tome.
3. To improve communications between Cape Verde and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe for the establishment of regular shipping and air lines to permit the workers residing in Sao Tome to visit Cape Verde whenever they wish. When possible, to send Cape Verdean workers to Sao Tome.
4. To expedite cultural exchange between the two countries.
5. To permit the transfer from Sao Tome of various products, including the agricultural sector.
6. To expedite the process of remitting retirement pensions of workers who have already returned to Cape Verde.
7. To foster contacts between the consular representation of Cape Verde and the central and local officials of Sao Tome in the solution of the problems encountered by the Cape Verdean community.
8. Joint action by the two countries within the framework of international organizations with a view to obtaining the material means necessary to support return operations.
9. To establish meetings every 6 months, or whenever necessary, between counterpart delegations of the two countries to analyze the process and establish directives.
10. To promote the exchange of a report and information on the development of the situation.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Praia, 18 January 1982.

SENEGAMBIA

BRIEFS

SAHARA OPPOSITION LEADER ARRIVES--Mr Lahusi Sid Ahmed, secretary general of the Saharan People's Revolutionary Front, arrived in Dakar within the framework of a tour of Africa during which he will give information and explanations. He indicated that he will take the opportunity to submit to African leaders the program of his movement opposed to the Polisario Front which is accused of losing all credibility because it is mostly made up of people from outside the Sahara. The six-point program calls, among other things, for the expulsion from among the Saharans in Tindouf of foreign nationals having no links with the Saharan people. They include, in particular, Algerian Saharans, Mauritanians and Moroccan oppositionists. It also calls for the setting up of an International Inquiry Commission to determine the true Saharans from the wrong ones and their (?expulsion) from the refugee camps. The program also calls for the holding of a referendum in which only Saharans whose origin as Western Saharan citizens is proved will take part, as well as for guarantees from neighboring countries--Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania--that they will respect the choice of the Saharan people expressed in the general free and (?democratic) referendum. [Text] [AB052237 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Mar 82]

PRESIDENT VISITS SAUDI ARABIA--Head of state Abdou Diouf leaves Dakar this evening for Saudi Arabia for a 2-day official visit at the invitation of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. This visit is the second visit of the head of state to that country since he assumed power. Abdou Diouf had earlier taken part in the al-Ta'if summit [words indistinct]. Cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Senegal will certainly be the topic of the talks which President Abdou Diouf will have with Abd al-'Aziz. This cooperation continues to strengthen in the economic and cultural fields. Saudi Arabia is taking part in a dam project on the Senegal River which is common to Mali, Mauritania and our country. It is also contributing to the construction of a dam in southern Senegal, and it awards scholarships to our students. It also gives aid to the Islamic Institute of Senegal. This visit will further strengthen cooperation between Senegal and Saudi Arabia. The head of state will be accompanied by Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ousmane Seck, minister for economy and finance; Mamoudou Toure, minister for plan and cooperation; Moustapha Cisse, Senegal's ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Moustapha (Sigue), vice president of the National Assembly as well as several top officials. [Text] [AB070749 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/656

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

UK MILITARY DELEGATION--Victoria, 8 Mar (AFP)--A British military mission has arrived here for high level talks with representatives of the Seychelles people's defence forces. The NATION DAILY said the two-man delegation was returning a visit made by Seychelles Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis to Britain last year. The arrival of the British delegation yesterday coincided with the departure of a Tanzanian people's defence forces delegation following a week's visit. [Text] [AB080926 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/904

JAALLE SIAD RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN DEPUTY PREMIER

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday — The General Secretary of the SRSP, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, has last Wednesday received at his residence here the visiting Deputy Premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Comrade Jong Jun Gi.

On the occasion, Jaalle Siad and the Korean Deputy Premier discussed the further strengthening of bilateral relations and mutual co-operation, and exchanged views on current world problems, particularly the Horn of Africa issue.

Comrade Jong conveyed to President Siad a personal message from Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the PDRK.

Jaalle Siad expressed his thanks to the government and people of the PDRK for their generous assistance to Somalia, particularly

in the field of development programmes and requested comrade Jong to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Kim Il Sung, the government and people of the PDRK.

In reply, Comrade Jong voiced his appreciation of the tangible achievements realised in Somalia during the revolutionary era. He also praised friendly relations existing between the SDR and the PDRK.

The First Vice President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Ali Samater, also received on Tuesday at his office here the Deputy Premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Comrade Jong Jun Gi.

On the occasion, Jaalle Samater and the Korean Deputy Premier discussed the means and ways of further promoting the good relations based on, bilateral co-operation and mutual

respect that exist between SDR and the PDRK, and exchanged views on other topics of common interest to both countries.

Meanwhile the PDRK delegation returned here on Wednesday afternoon following their tour of the Lower Shabelle Region.

While there, the Korean Deputy Premier and his delegation toured the Sand Dunes Stabilization Scheme near Shalambot where they were briefed on its history and accomplishments by the Party Committee Secretary of the Lower Shabelle Region, Jaalle Said Bile Adan.

Jaalle Saeed pointed out to the Korean delegation the dangers posed by the shifting sand dunes to the region's agricultural lands and lines of communication before the launching of the project.

During its stay in the region, the delegation also visited the Grape-fruit Extension Project at Golweyn and the Janale planta-

tions.

The Deputy Primier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Comrade Song Sung, accompanied by National refugee commission, Jaalle Abdi Mohamed Tarrah, on Monday visited the refugee camps at Jalalaqsi, Hiran Region.

During his stay there Comrade Jong toured the refugee centres various quarters, and closely studied the progress of relief and administration operations there, listening afterwards to a briefing report by the Co-ordinator of the National Refugee Commission for Hiran region, Jaalle Abdi Adan Ahmed.

The Co-ordinator told the visitors that the refugees who are in Somalia were forced to flee from their homes in Western Somalia by the inhuman brutalities they suffered at the hands of the Abyssinian colonialist regime, and that they looked for political and economic support to all the international peoples of the World.

SOMALIA

RADIO KULMIS REPORTS ON DELEGATION VISITING U.S.

EA140050 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalias [DFSS] delegation to the United States, whose visit there is to explain to the American people and government the true situation in Somalia, continues with its meet-the-people campaign. The DFSS delegation, which is in America to explain to the American people the struggle of the Somali people and to oppose the terror regime, the sole purpose of which is to destroy the independence and interests of Somalia, continues its work in America.

The DFSS delegation, which is visiting various U.S. cities, vividly exposed the anti-Somali policies and treacherous acts against the Somali people by the Mogadishu regime led by dictator Mohamed Siad Barre. The DFSS delegation spearheaded large demonstrations opposed to dictator Siad Barre's visit to America.

The DFSS delegation held high level talks with senior American officials and presented to the American Government documentary evidence of the true situation in Somalia. The DFSS delegation explained to the American people and government the political policies of the DFSS, which are opposed to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Somalia.

The DFSS delegation held a well-attended press conference in Washington on Thursday. At the press conference the DFSS delegation clearly exposed the terrorism, antihuman rights, political oppression, divide-and-rule policies in Somalia and the economic and productivity decline in Somalia which is the work of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, who is now seeking help from President Reagan's administration.

The media in most of the American states carried the DFSS press conference on the true situation in Somalia. The DFSS delegation also distributed millions of leaflets informing the American public of the true situation in our country under the terror regime of Mohamed Siad Barre.

The large demonstrations organized by the DFSS delegation were attended by thousands of Somalis living in America as well as American citizens who sympathize with the Somali people, whose independence, freedom, integrity and human rights were usurped by dictator Siad and his henchmen.

CSO: 4797/10

SAUDIS PROVIDE SOMALIS WITH OIL GRANT

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday — The SDR Minister of Finance Jaalle Abdulla-hi Axmed Addow, disclosed here on Sunday that Somalia and Saudi Aba-bia have concluded an economic agreement according to which the Saudi Kingdom will extend to Somalia a grant of 360,000 tons of oil valued at 125 million U.S. dollars.

Speaking to SONNA upon his return here from a friendly visit to Riyadh, Jaalle Addow said that the oil-donation agreement was the result of an earlier understanding to this effect between the President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, and the Saudi King Khalid Bin Abdul-Aziz.

The Minister said that his visit to Saudi Arabia has considerably contributed to the further strengthening of the excel-

lent relations that have always existed between the two sisterly countries.

«Somali-Saudi Economic co-operation has always symbolised the brotherly ties of unity and solidarity that bind our two countries and peoples together», he said.

Jaalle Addow who signed the agreement for the Somali government said that the oil grant will be shipped to Somalia in the near future, and will cover Somalia's oil needs for one year approximately.

The Minister's delegation was welcomed back at the airport by the President of Somalia's Central Bank, Jaalle Mohamoud Jama, the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Jaalle Yusuf Ali Nur and other officials.

SIGNIFICANCE OF P. W. BOTHA'S VICTORY OVER VERKRAMPTES EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] It is the sheer size of Mr P W Botha's victory over the verkramptes that surprises and impresses. When it came to the pinch, the much-feared verkrampte force in the National Party's Transvaal hierarchy, whose mere existence had done so much for so long to paralyse the Government, was revealed as a mere 21%.

That the overt verkrampte representation was confined to this number says a good deal about the behind-the-scenes manoeuvring and organisational effort by Mr Botha's supporters, which no doubt stretches beyond the past few days. Mr Botha himself also played his part: his dramatic entry into Saturday's head committee meeting was a remarkable display of personal courage in being willing to take on his accusers face-to-face.

Perhaps the 21% have broader and more substantial support at grass-roots level. If so, it is unlikely to be a troubling factor at this stage. Many of the Afrikaners who oppose the Nationalist leadership are already out of the party: they showed where they stood in last April's General Election when, in straight fights with the NP in the Transvaal, the Herstigte Nasionale Party drew about one third of the votes. Those extreme Rightwingers who remain in the National Party are, with the crushing of Dr Andries Treurnicht, bereft of their rallying figure.

So Mr Botha at long last has a reasonable idea of who is with him. He is secure in his positions as party leader and Prime Minister. He knows with some precision what his power-base is.

Given the tumultuous events of the past week it is unlikely that, within the foreseeable future, he will face any kind of a challenge to his supremacy. Further conflicts will no doubt emerge in the future. But for the moment, Mr Botha is the victorious bull and no one dares take him on.

Now that the Nationalists have sorted themselves out, it is Mr Botha's task to tell South Africa exactly how he intends to operate from his power-base. He should explain in concrete, direct language what he intends doing.

To speak in vague terms about "healthy power-sharing" and "co-responsibility" might be enough to excite the passions of the extremists. But to most ordinary South Africans it is all as clear as mud in providing vital information about what exactly is intended.

To put a basic question: Freed of the verkrampies, what positive action does Mr Botha intend taking in fulfilment of his "adapt or die" warning?

We have previously expressed our grave reservations about how far Mr Botha will be willing, or indeed able, to go in restructuring South Africa. While he and his Nationalists adhere to the ideology of separate development what degree of racial change is really possible?

Are we wrong to have these doubts and anxieties?

When Mr Botha issued his call last Wednesday for South Africans to unite behind him, was he merely addressing himself to Nationalists? Or was he speaking to all South Africans? Was he holding out the hope that blacks, coloureds, Indians and English-speaking whites, as much as verligte Afrikaners, would find themselves able to rally behind him out of conviction and enthusiasm?

We would like to be able to believe this. But it is up to Mr Botha: he should speak out in plain language, free of double-speak and evasion.

South Africa waits to hear from him.

CSO: 4700/927

PROFESSOR KLEYNHANS: 'BOTHAS SINCERITY IN DOUBT'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

BLACKS should not be too optimistic about the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's stand that the National Party approved of the power sharing principle in South Africa, said Prof. Willem Kleynhans, head of the political Science Department at the University of South Africa.

He told The SOWETAN yesterday that the Prime Minister's "healthy power sharing" stand might not be far different from the views shared by the National Party's Transvaal leader, Mr Andries Treurnicht, who walked out of a parliamentary caucus meeting this week without casting a vote of confidence in Mr Botha.

"I do not think his power sharing principle can be genuine. The Prime Minister is not in favour of political dictionary terminology of the concept of power

sharing. Until he has clearly defined what he means by healthy power sharing in the country, Blacks, who are keenly waiting for hopeful signals, should not be too optimistic. They should wait and see," said Prof. Kleynhans, who added that he was "sceptical about the whole issue."

REALISE

Voicing his approval of the "Apartheid" system, the political scientist said it took the South African government 27 years to realise that the system promulgated by the National Party, was a "myth". He warned that if ample opportunities were not created for blacks to have a meaningful say in the political running of the country, whites should prepare themselves for radical movements, urban attacks and protests from those without proper political powers.

COMMUNICATIONS GAP IN PARLIAMENT WIDENS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English [no date given] p 1

[Article by Peter Sullivan: "Parliament: Is It Becoming Useless?"]

[Text]

The political chasm between Government and Opposition is at an all-time wide.

Politicians and observers are genuinely alarmed at the way the two sides of the house talk past each other.

Some find it depressing, others merely frightening.

But both sides are getting more bitter.

Opposition MPs angrily point to the Government's growing arrogance during question time in Parliament when legitimate questions go unanswered as they're "not in the interests of the State."

Equally angrily, Government MPs accuse Mrs Helen Suzman of misusing both Parliament and democracy by "sneaking" the Aggett letter past the Speaker's ruling in deliberate contempt.

The Speaker had ruled any discussion on Mr Aggett sub judice yet Mrs Suzman read out allegations that a detainee had been tortured before disclosing it was Neil Aggett.

But here again, Opposition MPs are furious about the sub judice rule and its interpretation.

"Parliament is supposed to have more freedom of speech than

the rest of the country," says Mr Harry Pitman, an advocate and MP for Pinetown. "Yet the sub judice rule is used to stop us debating things we can freely discuss outside the House."

Government MPs shrug their shoulders and say the rulings emanate from the Speaker.

Effectively, the Speaker has banned all discussion on Dr Aggett and on the attempted Seychelles coup as being sub judice.

But the antagonism presently being shown in Parliament goes deeper than just these incidents.

It is almost as though one had the Americans and the Soviets in one house, trying to sort out the world.

The National Party certainly does not approximate to any of the American parties and the Progressive Federal Party is probably further away from communism than the Government, but there is the same refusal to consider the other's point of view.

In Government eyes — and not merely rhetoric — the Progressives are anti-South African, unpatriotic, bent on destroying the Republic

and themselves.

In PFP eyes — and not merely rhetoric — the Government is cruel repressive, evil, blind and bent on self-destruction.

Most PFP supporters believe detainees are tortured in one way or another (besides solitary confinement's psychological rack).

Most National Party supporters scoff at allegations levelled by detainees or former detainees, and say accusations of torture are all communist-inspired.

This is not political point-scoring, but deeply held beliefs which clash head-on with others, whatever the truth may be.

Is Parliament as a tool becoming useless?

The Prime Minister is worried at the erosion of "national will." The Opposition decries the erosion of what little democracy there is.

What rubbish. All it is really about is who will govern the country. National Party, PFP, HNP or ANC.

PFP supporters see the greater emphasis on national will and "Do it for your country" as being an ominous pointer to a one-party state.

As the chasm widens, the Government asks incredulously: "Do you want the same thing to happen here as happened in Rhodesia? After all Ian Smith followed Prog policy . . ."

The PFP retorts: "Would you prefer the war kill-rate of 20 a day to continue in Zimbabwe — is that preferable to giving up exclusive white power?"

Neither side answers the other's questions.

Can Parliament operate like this?

Or is Alvin Toffler, futurist writer, correct in predicting: "The overworked obsolete political technology of the ideas age is breaking up under our very eyes. . . ." (The Third Wave).

At the moment, there is one instant solution offered by South Africa's political pedlars: the President's Council.

Its recommendations are expected some time this year, maybe next, but until they come the political debate rages on in limbo, across the ever-growing chasm between the Government of the country and its loyal Opposition.

CSO: 4700/927

HISTORY OF CRACKS IN AFRIKANER UNITY TRACED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 12, 13

[Article by Joe Latakgomo in "Outsider's View"]

[Text] THE Afrikaner nation is in bondage, fettered by chains of fear and insecurity. This unfreedom, this insecurity, may yet lead to the downfall of Afrikanerdom itself.

This observation was made by J H P Serfontein in his book, *Brotherhood of Power*, published in 1979.

Just over two years later, the collapse of the National Party seems imminent with the walkout this week of Transvaal National Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht from a caucus meeting, and a vote against a motion of confidence in Prime Minister P W Botha.

The rift between Dr No, as he has come to be known because of his steadfast refusal to accept proposed changes to this country's race laws, and Mr Botha, has been boiling for years.

CORNERSTONE

The final straw came when Mr Botha touched on one of the cornerstones of the whole philosophy of apartheid. In 1968, Prof Gerriet Viljoen, then chairman of the Broederbond, new Minister

of National Education, made the Government's position quite clear:

"Clearly, apartheid's original formula cannot cope with this situation," and then went on to add that the National Party's biggest mistake had been to impose on blacks a policy worked out by whites without consultation.

However, he ruled out all-race conventions as being impossible. It would mean, he said, acknowledging the necessity of sharing power between races — something which Afrikaners have always been promised will never happen.

This promise had been carried through over the years, and when Mr Botha spoke of "sharing power" with coloureds and Indians, it was inevitable that he would face opposition from people like Dr Andries Treurnicht.

To be able to appreciate the effect of this, one must look into the history of the Afrikaner, how he came to power, how he manipulated himself and others, and finally, the

role the Broederbond, South Africa's super-secret body, played in it all.

This is significant because it was basically through the Broederbond that Afrikaner unity has been able to hold over the years. Even in times of strife and misunderstanding in the past, it was the Broederbond which kept the protagonists together.

It is significant, too, that it had to be Treurnicht who broke this string — for he was at one time strongman in the Broederbond as chairman until he was manoeuvred out of office for Prof Viljoen to take the chair.

This unity, it seems, was based on fear. Fear of ostracisation. Fear of reprisals. For, over the years, the Broederbond had established itself in the cabinet, politics generally, the church, education, cultural organisations, newspapers, labour, the police, Government services, universities, among farmers and in village committees. Anybody who dared challenge any of the Bond's principles therefore faced serious

troubles.

The spread of fear was based on one statement: "The Afrikaner never forgives or forgets treason. Traitors will be dealt with by the volk."

"The Afrikaner Broederbond was born out of deep conviction that the Afrikaner volk has been planted in this country by the Hand of God, destined to survive as a separate volk with its own calling." This, according to Serfontein, was what Dr J C van Tooy and Ivan Lombard said in a statement in *Die Transvaler* in 1944.

It is against this background that Afrikaner nationalism took hold. There were rifts and splits, ups and downs. But through the Broederbond, the Afrikaner finally emerged and seized power. Right from the beginning Afrikaner unity was placed above all else.

"The welding together of Afrikaners, differences of opinion about national problems must be removed and a healthy progressive society and uniformity of purpose must be achieved. The interest of the Afrikaner must always be served."

It was from this fear of being overwhelmed by blacks that the Broederbond devised the master scheme which resulted in the homelands. The plan was devised as long ago as 1935.

"Total mass segregation should not only be stated as the ideal, but should also be the immediate practical policy of the State. At suitable places on the borders of the Union (of South Africa) suitable and sufficient

ground should be purchased which would be set aside for occupation by native families and tribes which today are still scattered throughout the country on farms and in kraals and reserves . . ."

The Bond went on: "Natives who have reached a certain fixed age will be allowed, with the permission of his tribal chiefs, and the commissioner, to go temporarily to the area of the white to work on his farms, or in the towns or cities, but they will not be allowed to go with their families."

With regard to political rights, the Bond states: "In these areas, a greater measure of self-government can be granted with the lapse of time, which as far as possible should take into consideration the pre-history and traditional form of government of the native . . ."

Regarding "detribalised urban natives, they must be encouraged as far as possible to move to these native areas. Those who cannot do it ought to be housed in separate locations where they will enjoy no political privileges and may own no property because they must be regarded as temporary sojourners . . ."

All this formed the cornerstone of the National Party's policy when it took government in 1948. Over the years, the system was rigidly adhered to. The famous declaration by poet Totius, to 70 000 Afrikaners in 1939 in Bloemfontein, was always in the Afrikaner's mind: "It has been pledged that Afrikanerdom would never allow

itself to split."

Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, as a newspaper editor in 1943, demanded that "the Afrikaner Broederbond must gain control of everything it can lay its hands on in every walk of life in South Africa. Members must help each other to gain promotion in the civil service or any other field of activity in which they work with a view to working themselves up into important administrative positions".

After the 1948 election victory, Dr Verwoerd told a Broeder meeting that the major task of the Bond was to entrench the NP in power and to see it never lost it.

Certainly, it seems, he kept the support of the Bond when he finally became premier. He propped himself up by co-operation, and sticking to the ideals of the Bond.

Often considered the architect of apartheid, Dr Verwoerd was actually only implementing Broeder ideals and philosophies worked out almost 20 years earlier. He gave these ideals a touch of respectability, but made sure he remained well within the realms of general Broeder philosophy.

Trouble in the Afrikaner ranks really started when Mr B J Vorster took over the premiership after Dr Verwoerd was assassinated.

It was the beginning of the wane in power and grip by the Bond. Vorster, who was himself a Bond member, sparked the formation of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and Dr Albert Hertzog tried to prop

himself up by seeking Broeder support.

In 1966, the terms "verlig" and "verkrampt" became fashionable, after being first used by another Afrikaans editor.

The Hertzog group were classified as "verkrampt" and the Vorster supporters "verlig". Perhaps these terms, too, contributed to the beginning of the cracks in Afrikaner unity. The Bond did try to warn people against classifying each other . . . with superficial generalisations like *verlig* and *verkrampt*."

However, it was clear that the knives were out for Mr Vorster. He had been trying too hard to woo the English, and alienated the Bond to the extent that Dr Piet Meyer, head of the SABC and chairman of the Bond, is reported to have declared at a party: "Our most important task is to get rid of John Vorster".

Again internal dissent was plastered over. Whether this was a clear indication that the Bond's power and influence were on the wane is debatable, but from that, it seems, Mr Vorster emerged the victor. The cause of Afrikaner unity had once more been saved.

Throughout this period, there was a plea for "the necessary co-operation and solidarity among Afrikaners without abandoning prin-

ples".

However, the kind of spark for dissent will show that it was simply another papering exercise. In one instance, Mr Vorster was accused by a newspaper of having said that Maori players were welcome in South Africa.

The editor of that newspaper was . . . Dr Treurnicht. That was the beginning, really, of a long series of clashes between Dr Treurnicht and his premiers. Subsequent clashes also came from sports issues, but each time Afrikaner unity was protected, and he survived.

He was voted out of the chairmanship of the Bond, given a deputy ministerial position, moved again to another post, and finally, only in an attempt once more to hold unity, he was given a cabinet position which (at the time of writing) he is still holding.

However, Mr Vorster certainly became more and more cautious in his reformist approach. He moved back to seeking support from the Bond, and Treurnicht used the same organ to delay changes, for instance, in sport policy.

These changes are still being delayed, and Mr P W Botha, who took over the premiership when Mr Vorster bowed out after the Information Scandal, inherited Mr Vorster's problems with Dr

Treurnicht.

Mr Botha took the first Transvaal congress he addressed by storm when he challenged them to accept his policies and chosen path or get out. His performances won him friends — but the bitterness among the *verkramptes* in the Transvaal congress were to continue simmering.

And finally, this week, the whole bubble burst. Treurnicht, with support from mostly Transvaal members of Parliament, seems to have thrown down the gauntlet. He is only prepared to go back if Mr Botha "defines" what he means by "power sharing". He is asking Mr Botha to "water down" his position.

South African politics have taken a new turn. If Dr No gets four more supporters — 19 MP's did not attend this week's dramatic caucus meeting — his faction could become the official Opposition Party. He needs to win over 34 of the Transvaal's 67 seats to keep the province under control. It is difficult to say how many of the caucus's 142 members he can win over.

Whatever, the only danger for this country would be for Mr Botha to be over-cautious, and halt his reformist approach with the hope that he will retain grassroots support. The game is going on.

NATION'S 'REALITIES' FORCED NP CHANGES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Feb 82 p 10

[Article by Michael Acott]

[Text] **POWER-SHARING** was, until this week, something no Nationalist leader could condemn strongly enough. Now it has suddenly become Nationalist policy with the approval of the Prime Minister himself.

And it was the final straw that broke the verkrampete Nationalists' backs as the party split this week for the second time in 13 years.

For Mr P W Botha's endorsement on Monday of an emotive term in South African politics raised eyebrows both within and outside the Government. However strongly he qualified it, laying the emphasis on consultation and co-responsibility, power-sharing has always been a dirty word in Nationalist politics.

Perhaps more than any other, it is this word which will dominate the turbulent months ahead as a smaller governing party — and perhaps a new, Rightwing opposition — debate a new constitutional framework for South Africa.

The endorsement of integrated sport led to the Herstigte Nasionale Party breakaway in 1969. It is the endorsement now of sharing power with other races which has provoked another group of Rightwing Nationalists to rebellion.

The change from bogey-word to official policy is nothing new in the shifting vocabulary which has

marked what Nationalists are pleased to call the logical unfolding of the separate development concept.

Each has been forced on a reluctant National Party by force of circumstances. But few terminology changes can have had as sudden and dramatic effect as Mr Botha's approval of power-sharing when many in his party were already apprehensive of his approach to a new constitution for white, coloured and Indian people.

It is welcome ammunition to the Herstigte Nasionale Party and other Rightwing groups, including some of his former Cabinet and caucus members, who see Mr Botha as an integrationist.

For power-sharing is something generations of Nationalists have been assured would be avoided for so long as they kept the National Party in power. It has been derided as one of the many evils espoused by their opponents which would lead to chaos and black majority rule in South Africa.

When Mr Botha unveiled his 12-point plan, he was careful to explain to Nationalist congresses that *magsverdeling* was not the dreaded term *magsdeling*; the Government stood for a division of power, not the sharing of power.

Central to Nationalist policy has been the insistence that the white man must retain an exclusive say over his own destiny. Other population groups have been given increasing power to rule themselves, but they have al-

ways been told firmly that this cannot include a say in how the white man is governed.

As recently as last August, the PFP MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, asked Mr Botha in Parliament whether he believed in power-sharing.

"No. Do not talk nonsense," Mr Botha replied, adding that Dr Boraine "can wait until doomsday if he thinks I intend to implement PPP policy."

Now things are different. Mr Botha stated flatly this week that, while the National Party and the PFP understood power-sharing in different terms, too many bogeys had been created around the concept.

"For us the concept of consultation and co-responsibility is a healthy form of power-sharing, without undermining the principle of self-determination. Therefore we prefer the term co-responsibility," he said.

As the Nationalist newspaper Beeld observed in an editorial, this is the first time a Nationalist leader has spoken approvingly of power-sharing. Beeld also answered the question of why the Government was departing from previous stands: Whether Nationalists like it or not, coloured people can have no separate homeland or separate sovereignty, and will therefore have to be involved in a form of power-sharing with whites.

There, too, is the answer to previous changes of terminology, from apartheid onwards. Nationalist policy has

been forced to adapt as it has found itself unable to bend the realities of South Africa to its own vision of how things should be. As the policy has adapted, official descriptions have adapted too.

The National Party came to power under Dr D F Malan in 1948 on a platform of apartheid.

Under Dr H F Verwoerd, came a new emphasis as the Government realised segregation was not enough, that other population groups had at least to be given a form of self-government. Thus apartheid became separate development.

Black homelands were given first self-government and then, under Mr John Vorster, the right to opt for independence. Separate governing councils were created for the coloured and Indian peoples struck by Nationalist edict from the voters' rolls.

Now the wheel is turning again under Mr P W Botha, although it might never turn full circle.

Having separated the homelands politically, the Government now wants to reunite them economically with South Africa. So Mr Botha has embraced confederation, another former Nationalist bogey word, as a policy for co-operation of independent states.

Separate development for the coloured people has collapsed, and with it has gone the dream of population groups in separate, self-governing, racial compartments.

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council, meant to compensate for the loss of the coloured parliamentary vote, was abolished at its own request because it had no real power. The Indian Council has survived an unpopular and poorly supported election, but lacks credibility.

Mr Botha has committed his Government to a shared constitutional dispensation for white, coloured and Indian people on the basis that separate coloured or Indian homelands are not possible. He has created the President's Council to recommend a new constitution, and its proposals are expected by May.

Nationalist battle-lines have now been drawn, with Dr Andries Treurnicht and his fellow verkrampers rejecting in advance a shared Parliament or a multi-racial Cabinet. Mr Botha has produced a bomb of his own which exploded in the Nationalist caucus room on Wednesday: endorsement of power-sharing and the stated demand that every Cabinet Minister, Dr Treurnicht included, endorse it as well.

Dr Treurnicht managed to avoid the caucus vote, but Mr Botha's statement was worded carefully to allow doubting Nationalists to support it. It was, as PFP members noted immediately, in effect only power-sharing within the strict confines of white domination and existing Nationalist policy. Even that has proved too much for a large section of Mr Botha's MPs.

His endorsement of power-sharing is, potentially, much more than an attempt to bend the meaning of a clearly understood word to suit unaltered Nationalist policy.

Its Nationalist use, in spite of Wednesday's events, is still strongly qualified. It means vastly different things to a Nationalist Government and to those who believe power-sharing includes an equal parliamentary vote and government by all the people for all the people.

But it is also an admission by a Nationalist leader, belated and possibly reluctant, that some government sometime will have to agree to whites and other races sharing real power in South Africa.

The months ahead will show whether it will be Mr Botha's government that does it. The fragile Nationalist unity which rendered the National Party incapable of real reform is crumbling, but there are still a multitude of sceptics who believe Nationalists will never allow a diminution of real white power.

The small ray of hope for an eventual solution is that South African realities have forced another small, but significant, change in official political terminology and a more significant change in party politics.

OPEN VOTE BEAT US, CLAIM NP REBELS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] SUPPORTERS of Dr Andries Treurnicht are claiming that a secret ballot at Saturday's Transvaal Nationalist Head Committee meeting could have changed the outcome of the showdown between him and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

They say an attempt by Dr Treurnicht's top aide, Mr Tom Langley, to allow members of the head committee to cast their votes secretly was defeated.

The final open vote on the motion of confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister and unqualified support for his interpretation of National Party policy sent Dr Treurnicht crashing to a 172 to 36 vote defeat.

An indication that the outcome could have been closer came in the first vote of the day — the election of a chairman to control the meeting. Victory in this first skirmish was vital to both parties.

The Treurnicht camp suggested Mr B D T Boshoff, chairman of the Transvaal Provincial Council. The Botha camp nominated Mr J de Wet, a constituency chairman from Klerksdorp. Mr De Wet won by 125 votes to 96.

The relatively narrow victory by the loyalists, who were led by Mr Botha's strong-arm man, Mr F W De Klerk, deputy Transvaal leader and Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, is said to have deeply worried the P W Botha men.

This fear was reflected in the first motion suggested by Mr De Klerk. The motion would be the final test of sup-

port or rejection of Dr Treurnicht and his rebels.

Mr De Klerk's initial motion was identical to the one which caused the split at Wednesday's caucus meeting in Cape Town — except that it completely left out all reference to the Prime Minister's exclusive right to interpret party policy.

The rebels objected vehemently believing that this was not enough and that it purposely evaded the central critical issue.

They then put their own motion through Mr Caspar Uys, MP for Barberton.

It read: "This head committee reaffirms the acceptance of the principles and policy of the National Party and stresses that it does not accept power-sharing or mixed government at central, provincial or local level."

The rebels claimed afterwards that they did not wish to involve personalities and therefore did not move a vote of confidence in Dr Treurnicht or wish to mention the Prime Minister.

But their motion was never put to the vote. After the tea break, Mr De Klerk altered his first motion, toughening it up by inserting the very issues which led to the split last week.

It is believed that at this stage the rebel contingent may have supported a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister and his leadership with certain qualifications. Sources indicated later that the P W Botha camp, now sensing a decisive victory, decided during the break that they now had to introduce a motion which would force Dr Treurnicht and his followers into irrevocable

opposition.

The motion which was then drafted and put to the head committee read: "The head committee of the National Party in the Transvaal (a) believes that the best interests of South Africa demand that maximum unity of the National Party should be protected; (b) expresses its confidence in and full support for the Prime Minister, his leadership and interpretation of National Party policy; (c) accepts the Prime Minister's interpretation of the meaning of joint responsibility as a form of healthy power sharing without the rape of the principle of self-determination and (d) thanks the Prime Minister for his emphasis on the unacceptability of the PFP policy of power sharing in a unitary state and his assurance in his policy statement on February 22 that the National Party would be consulted on the expected recommendations of the President's Council."

The loyalists swept the vote in winning by 172 to 36.

The head committee then supported by another decisive majority a motion appealing to those MPs who had "failed to conform" to do so by 11am on Wednesday when the Nationalist Parliamentary Caucus would be held.

The motion also demanded that non-conformity be followed immediately by stripping all office-bearers of their positions. It added that all non-conformists had to be suspended with immediate effect, but that their party membership would not be at issue until all possibility of conformity had died. When that stage was reached "disciplinary steps" would be taken.

GROBLER: LEADER NEEDS SUPPORT OF ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 82 p 29

[Text]

Dr Jan Grobler, the editor of Nat 80s who set the cat among the National Party pigeons, talks to Bob Davis. His urgent sense of the need for change and his belief that meeting aspirations is vital to maintaining peace emerge. Political leadership in South Africa is viable only if it has appeal for Afrikaners and English-speakers, Asians, coloured people and blacks, both in the national states and in white areas.

This is the view of Dr Jan Grobler, MP for Brits, whose controversial editorial in Nat 80s has again brought to the surface differences of opinion within the National Party leadership.

Dr Grobler wrote in his editorial that "in one country there can logically be no more than one Government."

The opinion was fully supported by Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, when he replied in the House of Assembly to a question from Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville). But Minister of State Administration Dr Treurnicht demanded clarification, objecting that one Government implied a multiracial Cabinet.

Dr Grobler told The Star: "We are at fault if we do not perceive the changing world in which other races are being emancipated."

He said prickly issues, such as the process of urbanisation and the fact that in the next 19 years some 21 million blacks would have to be housed in "white" South Africa, had so far been left to future generations.

"But we are the future generation that will have to make decisions and implement them," he reflected.

Dr Grobler said urbanisation problems were so pressing that the State and the private sector "do not dare wait for each other to make the first move."

Each had a responsibility to contribute meaningfully to solve the problem.

Factors such as population growth, educational advance, economic progress and pressure for political power demanded radical new approaches.

"There are no simple solutions to these problems but there are clear guidelines — namely, that we put our faith in Jesus Christ and admit that which is wrong is wrong and cannot be wiped out with mere words.

"In fact, we dare not attempt to solve our problems with sweet talk."

Dr Grobler said — as he understood matters — Mr P W Botha had gone beyond mere words and was in fact taking positive action to solve South Africa's problems.

"That is why I am encouraged and optimistic about our future," he commented.

Dr Grobler said if the basic human needs of food, clothing, shelter and self-expression were met, the results were usually peace and contentment.

He views his fellow men as social creatures who achieved and made their greatest demands within their peer group under the leadership of persons capable of responding to the demands of their times.

In multi-cultural societies, demanding interdependence and communal infrastructure, leaders needed wider horizons than those required to meet the parochial demands of only the peer group.

Dr Grobler said: "The acceptability of a leader by multiple groups within the same heterogeneous structure becomes of cardinal importance.

"In the South African or southern African context a leader needs to have political appeal, for instance, to

Afrikaners and English-speakers, Asians, coloured people and blacks, both in the national states and in in white areas in South Africa."

He said the theme could be further developed within Mr Botha's envisaged constellation of states. In this case white leadership would have to be acceptable throughout the constellation.

Dr Grobler said Mr Botha's leadership should preferably also have appeal in other African states — "South Africa being of Africa".

Acceptable and accepted leadership did not mean that a particular group should be required to give up what it held dear or peculiar to itself but that it should have equal respect for what what was dear or peculiar to other groups.

Dr Grobler said a lesson to be taken from history was that successive political structures had been forced to make room for the demands of new times.

"As regards our times, the person and leadership of Mr P W Botha is indispensable.

"He has not only clearly defined the problems of our times but he is also doing something about it.

"The greater his support from us, the sooner he will achieve his objectives — namely, a better South Africa for all its peoples."

NP SPOKESMAN: BUTHELEZI REPORT UNACCEPTABLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government was not prepared to endorse the Buthelezi Commission report, the Minister of Finance and leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood, said in a statement on behalf of the Government.

Mr Horwood said the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission were, in many respects, contrary to the important aspects of National Party policy.

He said the political and constitutional section of the report was not acceptable to the Government because, among other things, it stood for a unitary society in Natal, which clashed with the policy which the Government believed should determine relations between population groups in South Africa.

A number of recommendations on education clashed with the starting points the Government had made in its provisional memorandum on the De Lange report and were, therefore, unacceptable.

The statement pointed out that several other sections of the report, particularly those concerning research in the field of Zulu economic and social requirements, could have some practical value.

Mr Horwood said the Government was prepared to co-operate with the KwaZulu Government without deviating from its policy.

The Government also acknowledged that the New Republic Party-controlled Natal provincial authority was not prepared to endorse the report either. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/906

CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA DEFENDED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jan 82 pp 20, 21

[Article by Dr M. Hough, director, Institute for Strategic Studies]

[Text] The Rhodesian practice of striking at terrorist bases in neighbouring countries when it was deemed to be in the interests of Rhodesian security was deemed to be in the interests of Rhodesian security has been followed by South Africa as far as terrorist bases in Angola and Mozambique are concerned. As could have been expected, these operations were widely criticised on the grounds of "wrecking negotiations," involving "refugee camps" as well as "violating the territorial integrity" of the host countries and attempting to "invade" these countries. Israel, too, has been condemned for cross-border operations in, for instance, Lebanon and Jordan.

It is obvious that any strict legal interpretation of these actions could create difficulties. There is some measure of uncertainty surrounding the right of self-defence and especially preventive self-defence, and cross-border operations do not always meet the requirements of "hot pursuit" as narrowly defined. On the other hand, states harbouring terrorists are justifying their actions mainly on political grounds. The whole issue has in fact, become more than a question of international law. During 1970 for instance, a declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, wherein it was stated that: "Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another State.

"Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts when the acts referred to in the present paragraph involve a threat or use of force."

During 1974, "aggression" was defined by the General Assembly as acts which inter alia, follow from "...the sending by or on behalf of a State of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries which carry out acts of armed force against another State of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein."

It was, however, added that nothing in this definition could in any way prejudice "the right of self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples forcibly deprived of that right, nor the right of these people to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support."

No attempt was made to give this exception a legal basis. As resolutions of the General Assembly do not constitute international law, no attention has been given to this exception. It seems as if a very free hand is given to individuals and groups acting with armed force and operating across international borders while severe restrictions are placed on the actions of states across borders.

Justifications used for cross-border operations by South Africa (and Israel) appear to have been based on a variety of factors, including those of a legal, political and strategic nature. The right of hot pursuit, the right of self-defence and retaliation, pre-emption and deterrence, were involved.

The right of hot pursuit has only been codified in the international law of the sea. This "right" may also, however, find expression on land as well as in the air. In the case of land it refers to the uninterrupted immediate pursuit of an offender or group of offenders into the territory of another state. The right of hot pursuit does not, however, permit the crossing of boundaries or of territorial waters of the air space of another state unless an agreement permitting the exercise of this right between the states involved already exists.

Legally hot pursuit should be distinguished from such actions as self-defence and reprisals. It is submitted by some writers that although self-defence may include measures which resemble hot pursuit, the distinction between the right of self-defence and the right of hot pursuit is founded primarily on different objectives. Self-defence aims at the repulse of aggression or armed attack and the protection of the territorial integrity or political independence of a state. The main objective of hot pursuit on the other hand, is the effective administration of justice of an injured state and the bringing before its courts and punishment of wrongdoers.

The concept of "preventive self-defence" also exists, and states have invoked this right in practice although a measure of uncertainty exists as to what is admissible according to the right of self-defence. Necessity, proportionality and quick withdrawal are all elements of self-defence.

As to reprisals, there appears to be some uncertainty as far as their legality is concerned. Articles 2, 33 and 51 of the UN Charter, as well as a declaration adopted by the General Assembly in 1970 do not justify the use of force in acts of retaliation, and seemingly view the use of force as illegal. The term "punitive intervention" is also sometimes used with regard to retaliatory acts. This is defined as reprisal, short of war, for an injury at the hands of another state.

Excluding the legal justifications on which cross-border operations are based, considerations of a political and strategic nature obviously prove to be an important rationale behind the operations. In this regard, the following motives can be identified.

Pre-emption

In strategic terms, pre-emption has the object of forestalling an imminent attack. Destruction or capture of weapons is therefore a prime object of any pre-emptive strike in order to, at least temporarily, delay or destroy an insurgent's military capability. Pre-emptive strikes are obviously aimed at the larger insurgent bases and cannot prevent smaller groups of insurgents from continuing to function. In fact the destruction of bases often has the result of fragmenting insurgent forces until such time as a regrouping has taken place.

Deterrence

Cross-border operations could serve both as a warning to the government of the states harbouring insurgents as well as to the insurgent leaders, that future operations will be carried out if terrorism does not cease. Where deterrence in the original sense, that is defensive deterrence through the application of conventional tactics, can seldom serve to prevent terrorism, offensive deterrence, through threats coupled with action, is sometimes seen as an effective alternative. It does not, however, appear as though cross-border raids can be a completely effective deterrent either. None of the governments of the states harbouring insurgents have reacted after cross-border operations by withdrawing support facilities. In many instances these governments had even been warned or requested beforehand not to grant these facilities. It seems, however, that because these governments either feel that they themselves will not be attacked (such contacts have been avoided by South Africa during cross-border operations, although Rhodesia for instance, attacked economic targets in Zambia and Mozambique prior to Lancaster House); or because they are often powerless to control the insurgent forces; or they are under pressure from other states to grant these facilities; they will continue doing so.

The insurgents likewise do not appear to be completely deterred by cross-border raids. There seem to be sufficient recruits available (either joining voluntarily or being kidnapped) and fresh supplies of weapons apparently pose no problem.

The seizure of insurgent equipment, as well as the prevention of abductions give an added incentive to cross-border operations. Obtaining the plans and documents of insurgents also provides information on future activities. Furthermore "attacking of bases located near the border makes re-supply for insurgents more difficult, and temporarily safeguard towns. Recent operations by South Africa, such as "Protea," have also aimed at preventing a conventional back-up for SWAPO being established.

Political Implications

Boosting of public morale creating conditions conducive to peaceful internal settlement and a possible stronger bargaining position during negotiations are seen as important considerations by states carrying out cross-border operations. The limited freedom of action that South Africa possesses, however, creates a problem in this sense. SWAPO has at times hardened its attitude towards negotiation; it has tried to use cross-border operations for propaganda by claiming, among other things, that the terrorist bases were refugee camps harbouring civilians. Consequently the outside world has often condemned the cross-border raids as "aggression" and has viewed them as ruining the prospects for peaceful settlement of the SWA/Namibia dispute. The risk of contact with Frelimo or MPLA troops is also ever present during cross-border operations, and although such contact has been largely avoided, large scale contact should it occur, could have far-reaching political repercussions.

Conclusion

The problems connected with the idea of cross-border operations in Southern Africa are only part of a larger problem, namely that of revolutionary warfare and support for "liberation movements." It may, strictly speaking, be legally more correct to invoke self-defence as justification for raids on insurgent bases, although this concept is somewhat vague and often has an element of reprisal built into it. It is sometimes reasoned that justifying cross-border operations in this sense will make these actions internationally more acceptable. The concept of self-defence and especially preventive self-defence, exercised through pre-emptive attacks will, although possibly legally more correct in the situation under consideration, in all likelihood be equally condemned.

The point, however, is that the first duty of a state is to protect its inhabitants. If support for terrorism by neighbouring states endangers the security of a state and creates a de facto war situation, cross-border operations are essential even if it is only a partial solution to the problem.

The fact that South Africa has warned neighbouring countries not to support terrorism against South Africa and that attacks have been directed against terrorism bases only, makes it clear that South Africa has no intention of getting involved in armed hostilities with the governments of these countries. But attempts to protect terrorist bases against attacks could involve the armed forces of neighbouring countries in a war which could wreak havoc on already unstable economies.

CSO: 4700/908

DETAILS ON LARGEST INFANTRY BASE GIVEN

Pretoria PARATUS in English Feb 82 pp 36, 37

[Text] On 1 April 1962, in the small town of Ladysmith, was born one of the SADF's largest yet most effective infantry training bases--5 South African Infantry Battalion. Situated on the confluence of the Klip River and the Modderspruit, the base has grown to a fully operational infantry unit.

5 SAI Bn prides itself on many achievements, especially in the field of training where excellent results have been obtained. This is amply borne out by the fact that this Battalion has produced a *Honoris Crux* recipient--Sgt K.B. Rice, who was awarded the *Honoris Crux* at a parade in Bloemfontein at the beginning of 1981. Sgt Rice, then a Corporal, won the Best Section Leader's Cup while on course at 5 SAI Bn. The recent limited operations by the Security Forces in the south of Angola also gave the men of 5 SAI Bn the opportunity to prove themselves.

Like most units in the SADF, 5 SAI Bn has established certain traditions which will ensure that the spirit of its members will never wane. In accordance with the motto, "Avante" (Forward), the prestigious award of "Insizwa" has been instituted. In January 1971 5 SAI Bn started presenting its members with a proficiency badge known as the "Insizwa." Translated from the Zulu it means "strong young man." This badge is awarded to soldiers who achieve an exceptionally high standard in two main infantry subjects: physical fitness and musketry.

Fitness Test

The fitness test is a test of endurance, during which 2.4 km must be completed in under 10 minutes wearing full battle dress and a rifle. Prospective "Insizwas" are further required to complete a 20 km route march, in marching order, within the almost impossible time of three hours.

Good marksmanship is also required for this award. To qualify

for the "Insizwa" award in the musketry section a score of 200 out of a possible 250 must be scored. PARATUS spoke to Maj T. Smuts, Second in Command of 5 SAI Bn and himself a holder of the "Insizwa" who says that the award has been instituted as a motivating stimulus in the training of his men.

The Battalion further prides itself on the fact that it fits in very

well with the community of Ladysmith. A previous Mayor of the town, Clr Mr H.E. Lee, said the following about the relationship between the people of Ladysmith and the base: "No other army camp in the country is so well integrated into a town's life as the Fifth South African Infantry Battalion". Further evidence of this is that the local newspaper, as a public service, is presently print-

ing the Battalion's newspaper, also called "Insizwa".

Under the command of the first OC, the present base was constructed on the old site of the Ladysmith Military Base — indeed a very historical site. As one pages through the historical records of the base, which are jealously preserved by the men of 5 SAI's media centre, one comes across old photographs and manuscripts which portray the early days of the base during the siege of Ladysmith and subsequently. Even the training of the 'troopies' are conducted in close proximity to such historic battlefields as Elandslaagte and Spioenkop.

That the base was dilapidated when 5 SAI Bn was established, is a fact which must be borne in mind when considering the subsequent developments and additions to the structures which accommodate the men of 5 SAI Bn. The responsibility of providing a new HQ with full training facilities went to the first OC, Maj M. M. Horner and his RSM, WO1 B.R. Kruger. Until 1978 they, however, had to be satisfied with existing facilities which were merely maintained and renovated. In 1978 the first new buildings were constructed with the troops already using the new messing facilities in the same year.

In 1979, the Officers and NCOs moved into their new messing quarters. Furthermore, in July 1979, with the troops moving into 140 tents, construction was started on six luxury accommodation blocks which are nearing completion. Presently, in order to conserve resources, the old NCOs

mess houses the pay office, the Operations Room and Media Centre, with the rest of the building earmarked for a junior NCO's mess.

PARATUS recently accompanied Cmdt K.V. Harris on a tour of inspection of the base. What strikes you most as you move around the camp is the tremendous development taking place. This, however, appears not to have affected the training programme. In fact, everywhere you go you see groups of troops going about the work of becoming part of South Africa's Infantry Corps.

ENTHUSIASM

More noticeable however, is the enthusiasm and exuberance which exudes Cmdt Harris as he amicably chats about the plans which he has for 5 SAI Bn.

Mounds of hamburgers and chips are daily pouring out of the canteens. Not only does this add to the diversity of the diet of the average National Serviceman at 5 SAI Bn, but it also brings in a large revenue with which alterations are being made to the camp. For instance, work has already begun on a Visitors Reception Centre. This will include the use by parents of a large, fibre-glassed swimming pool, braaiing facilities, the Hamburger Hut and Restaurant where the Ladies' Association is making the tastiest light meals this side of the Drakensberg.

"It's going to be a hit," says Cmdt Harris before going on to mention the new era of development which 5 SAI Bn is

presently going through. Due to the poor soil found in the area, soil has to be brought in so as to improve the vegetation and grass in the base. Under construction at the moment is a hot-house type nursery which will, in the near future, supply the base with indigenous trees and shrubs. Also on the cards is a water reticulation system. This is to be followed by a hydro-seeding project which will provide grass around the living and training areas.

LIBRARY

A fully equipped library, placed there by the Natal Provincial Administration, serves to keep the literary interests of the people of 5 SAI Bn alive. The most popular form of recreation, however, is the sporting facilities available at 5 SAI Bn. The existing Avante Park (as the sport complex at 5 SAI Bn is known) was built by a private company at cost price — a tremendous cost saver and a sure indication of the high regard the community of Ladysmith has for the hard work being done by all and sundry connected to the SADF.

A visit to 5 SAI Bn is incomplete without a look at the goings on at "Oom Ben se plaas" which is situated in the south of the base. Here are kept the two ponies: Lady Noble and Boesman (the Battalion mascot). The fresh produce needed in the Restaurant are presently also being grown on the 'farm', which has as its patron the Battalion Sergeant Major, WO1 B. Oosthuizen, after whom the farm is named.

Meeting the Demands of Sophisticated Warfare

UPON entering the multi-media centre at 5 SAI Battalion in Ladysmith, you are immediately struck by the hive of productive activity erupting from this young section. The use of a multi-media centre to assist in the training of troops was introduced to 5 SAI Bn only from the beginning of the year. Functioning according to the directives as laid down by Chief of the Army, the 5 SAI Bn multi-media centre under the leadership of Lt G.M. Nunes, has made tremendous progress in developing modern instructional aids.

The multi-media centre at 5 SAI Bn has a graphic and art section, a photographic section which boasts a black-and-white darkroom, a printing section and library. "We can inform instructors on the various training aids which are available so as to make the standard of instruction more advanced," says Lt Nunes, himself a graduate in Education.

Amongst its stocks the centre has a collection of flipcharts, training manuals, models and transparencies and if any particular aid is not in stock, the men working in the media centre are first of all tasked to manufacture the required item. If this is not possible, the item is requested from the central stores.

The aim of the centre is to produce "packaged" training programmes which will be used to increase the knowledge of individuals on certain aspects of the varied syllabus of being an Infantryman. An added advantage of these packages is that not

only are they used by instructors but also by personnel undergoing in-service training. This standardizes the training from one Company to another. According to Lt Nunes, once the effectiveness of his centre caught on, it became very popular with all members of 5 SAI Bn.

The multi media centre at 5 SAI Bn has recently been responsible for the publication of its first newspaper, "Insizwa", which is a supplement to the local newspaper and is devoted entirely to Battalion activities. The aims of the newspaper are manifold. While providing the troops with local "military" news, it also serves as an important medium of communication between the OC, Cmdr K.V. Harris, his troops and their parents. Furthermore, the newspaper serves as an exposition to the community of Ladysmith of the activities of the people at 5 SAI Bn.

A major project undertaken by the centre is the collection and collation of the historical data of the Battalion. In 1982, with the celebration of the Battalion's 20th Birthday, the Centre will be responsible for the necessary brochure on the history of 5 SAI Bn.

From a small, prefabricated building where the Media Centre originated, one can easily see the progress achieved by Lt Nunes and his men. In meeting the demands that sophisticated warfare make on the Infantryman of today, the Media Centre at 5 SAI Bn, as indeed all the Centres in the SADF, will ensure a well trained and prepared soldier.

CSO: 4700/908

OPENING OF NEW INFANTRY BASE AT PHALABORWA MARKED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jan 82 pp 26, 27

[Text]

DESPITE a threat of bad weather, the programme for the official opening of 7 SA Infantry Battalion's new R6 million base at Phalaborwa recently, was an unqualified success.

The new base was officially opened by the Minister of Defence, Genl Magnus Malan, just one month after the unit celebrated its eighth anniversary. Before the move to Phalaborwa, 7 SAI Bn was based at Bourke's Luck.

An air of festivity prevailed throughout the weekend's activities which many people, including parents of National Servicemen at the base and a number of local residents travelled great distances to attend.

Apart from the official opening ceremony, the highlight of the weekend's celebrations was a military tattoo held on the Friday evening.

An estimated 2 000 spectators attended the tattoo, among them the Chief of the SA Defence Force, Genl C. L. Viljoen; die Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command, Maj Genl P. M. Hanekom, as well as the Mayor of Phalaborwa, Mr W. A. Schoeman.

The young National Servicemen from 7 SAI Bn treated the large crowd, none of whom allowed the dark rain clouds

to dampen their spirits, to a spectacular display of military prowess.

CLIMAX

The tattoo included drill, physical training, a band display and a demonstration of support weapons. There were also two team competitions in the form of an obstacle race and the changing of a vehicle's tyre, both of which had the spectators enthusiastically joining in.

The climax, however, was a mock attack staged by the infantrymen.

A "battle situation" was effectively created, down to the last detail including a SAAF helicopter which brought in two tracker dogs to trail the routed "terrorists".

Saturday's activities consisted of a review parade, after which Genl Malan officially opened the new base.

He was presented with a striking lynx head carving — the lynx is the unit's symbol — by the Officer Commanding 7 SAI Bn, Cmdt H.J. Schultz, as a memento of the occasion.

Genl Malan was taken on a short tour during which the history and training aims and methods of the unit were explained to him by Cmdt Schultz.

During his speech earlier on in the morning, the Minister warmly congratulated the men of 7 SAI Bn, both for their excellent operational record as

well as for claiming sixth place in the army shooting championships.

NO SURPRISE

He said that it had come as no surprise to him that the unit had won the Chief of the Army's evaluation trophy for 1980.

The final event of the weekend was an open air Church Parade on the Sunday morning. • SA Infantry Battalion was formed on Oct 1973 at Bourke's Luck. The first accommodation for the troops was a disused hospital there, which was gradually converted into a military complex.

The unit rapidly evolved into

a dynamic infantry battalion with an esprit de corps of its own. However, halfway through 1979, the possibility of a change in location of the unit became progressively realisable. And shortly afterwards the move to Phalaborwa took place.

The new base facilities at Phalaborwa were constructed almost entirely by 5 Military Works Unit, in a record time of only 14 months.

The cost of the comprehensive new base was R6 million. However, as Genl Malan pointed out while commanding 5 Military Works Unit for the job, if the construction had been carried out in the whole by a private firm, the cost would have been at least 70 per cent higher.

We'll Do it Again, Says General Malan

SOUTH AFRICA would not hesitate to launch another operation like Operation Protea, the Minister of Defence, Genl Magnus Malan, said at the opening of a new infantry base at Phalaborwa.

Speaking at the official opening of the new 7 SA Infantry Battalion base, Genl Malan said that no self-respecting country which had the welfare and security of its peoples at heart, could allow terrorist organisations to try to jeopardise its future.

"Every country that harbours and supports these terrorists must know that they stand to lose in the struggle," he added. "We are determined to wipe out the terrorists, even if we have to cross our borders in order to do so."

Genl Malan stressed that by now the whole world must know that South Africa had no intention of capitulating.

"Our friends as well as our foes should have come to realise that we intend to solve

our problems without any outside interference," he said. "We have no intention whatsoever of having our future decided by foreign powers."

Genl Malan said that despite boycotts and a generally hostile world, South Africa had succeeded in building up a military force feared by the country's enemies.

"It is a source of pride that we do not need foreign military equipment and foreign instructors to build up this strength, like some of our outspoken and critical neighbours," he said.

ACTIVE SUPPORT

He appealed for the active support of all inhabitants of

South Africa, regardless of sex or race, saying that no Defence Force could operate in isolation.

Genl Malan paid special tribute to the community of Phalaborwa who, he said, had contributed a great deal to the unit in terms of generous moral and material support.

"The strategic position of Phalaborwa in the defence of the Republic made it an obvious choice as a training base for 7 SAI Bn," he said, "and the people of Phalaborwa have always taken a great interest in the unit's activities."

Speaking of the new base, Genl Malan said that the new complex was an achievement to be proud of.

"Designed to accommodate 1 700 members and with comprehensive facilities such as a fully equipped kitchen, sick bay, working areas, offices, ablution blocks, hall restaurants and clubs, it is further proof of our country's military self-sufficiency, determination and power," he said.

DETAILS ON G5 ARTILLERY SYSTEM GIVEN

Pretoria PARATUS in English Feb 82 pp 13, 78

[Text] In the G5 artillery system, the South African Army has a weapon to outgun any enemy until the year 2000.

The Angolan operation in 1975 provided the impetus for the modernisation of the South African Artillery Field Branch, and this new generation 155 mm gun has placed South Africa in the forefront of modern artillery warfare.

The importance of artillery was emphasised during the Angolan operation by the successful use of the 88 mm (25 pounder) field gun, and the 140 mm (5.5 inch) medium gun.

However, the nature of the artillery battles in Angola led to a new requirement being identified by the SADF, namely a single field gun which would replace both the 88 mm and the 140 mm guns.

Shortly after the Angolan operation, a study was launched to determine the modern trends in artillery. The study indicated that the 155 mm calibre accepted by NATO was the choice for the upgrading of SADF artillery.

Most of the artillery used until recently by the SADF--and most other fighting forces--dates from the Second World War. This lack of upgrading was, among others, the result of the belief that artillery would eventually be phased out to make place for other forms of weaponry, such as missiles.

However, the 1973 war between Israel and Egypt proved beyond doubt that artillery still has a major role to play in conventional warfare, and most countries subsequently implemented vast programmes which upgraded their armaments and gave them greater range and effectiveness. In South Africa, development of the G5 gun was carried out simultaneously with the upgrading of existing systems, the development of the R4 assault rifle, the modification of the Elephant tank and development of missile systems such as the 127 mm multiple rocket launcher.

The G5 is designed to counter anything the enemy can throw into the field in the form of artillery. It is generally acknowledged as being far superior to similar systems developed elsewhere.

The G5 system, which will in future form the backbone of the South African Artillery Field Branch, consists of a medium gun, a full range of 155mm ammunition and a gun tractor.

The G5 will increase the firing power of the South African Forces considerably. It can provide offensive as well as defensive close fire support to forward infantry and mechanised groups, as well as independent artillery fire aimed at confusing and destroying the enemy.

The development team is confident that the G5 is a system that no enemy will be able to disregard in the future. Coupled with a high rate of fire and the most effective ammunition in the world, the effective flexibility in the use of the system commands great respect. The gun fires in both the high and low angle mode directly and indirectly. The wide arc of fire also gives the G5 anti-tank and anti-vehicle capabilities in its wide range of applications.

Initial deployment of the guns is carried out by means of a gun-tractor, although the gun itself can be propelled at low speeds by its own built-in engine to facilitate short moves. In addition the gun can be transported by aircraft, train or tank-transporter.

A crew of five to eight mans the gun which features many power-assisted components for quick handling: a jack for the firing platform, the ramming of the projectile, the manoeuvring of the trail-leg and main wheels.

In addition to the local ammunition which was developed in conjunction with which the G5, the gun can fire all existing 155 mm projectiles. Furthermore it can fire all fuses, most charges and all existing NATO 155 mm ammunition.

The world-wide arms embargo against South Africa provided the local armanent industry with a great many challenging projects to satisfy the defensive equipment needs of the SADF: Development of the G5 has effectively filled the gap in our artillery requirements.

The entire project was co-ordinated by Armscor, in close co-operation with the SADF. An Armscor subsidiary is the main contractor for the system, but various other Armscor subsidiaries and manufacturers in the private sector have made a major contribution to the G5 system. Following a detailed investigation, the first model was built and evaluated by the consumer, the SADF.

Based on the recommendations of this evaluation, an experimental development model led to an advanced development model and later to the engineering development model. It was only then that a pre-production model could be presented for

serious production. The training of Permanent Force personnel and National Servicemen as gunners began recently in anticipation of the full deployment of this new generation gun in the SA Artillery.

The Armscor members of the development team attribute the outstanding success of the G5 project to the good co-operation received from the SADF and the high team spirit which marked this exciting development programme. One team member puts it this way: "Every individual was pushing the interests which he represented, which meant that quality, production and the many other disciplines that comprise a project of such magnitude, all received the

highest priority at some stage or another, which led to the final product being the outstanding weapon that it undoubtedly is."

The gun has proved to be one of the best in the world. In addition, it was developed in a far shorter time than any of its counterparts abroad. Teamwork cut down significantly on the red-tape attached to the project, thanks to the direct contact that was maintained with the SADF throughout the project.

Thanks to the advanced technology which made the G5 possible, the system will be employed by the SA Artillery Field Branch for a long time to come.

SUDDEN CLOSURE OF MAHE AIRPORT TRIAL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

COLONEL Mike Hoare and two other accused had told the pilot of an Air India aircraft that he had landed at Mahe Airport in "the middle of a revolution" and that "one or more" people would be shot if he did not co-operate.

This was contended by the State prosecutor, Mr Cecil Rees, SC, when he outlined his case in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday against Col Hoare and 42 others accused in terms of the Civil Aviation Offences Act.

He was leading evidence against the 43 men facing four counts individually of contravening the Civil Aviation Offences Act before the acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James and two assessors.

In a day which started with a scuffle between one of the alleged hijackers and a TV cameraman and the sudden closure of yesterday's court proceedings by Mr Justice James because the acoustics were so bad, Mr Rees also disclosed that the authorities were still negotiating to bring the captain and crew of the allegedly hijacked Air India Boeing

to South Africa to give evidence in the trial. This ended earlier speculation that the captain and his 14-man crew had been stopped from coming to South Africa for political reasons.

Earlier, before a packed court, the 43 accused in the case, originally there were 45 but two, Steyn de Wet and Theo Dorious Daniel van Huysteen, will give evidence for the State, had pleaded not guilty on all counts. When the prosecution called on each one of the men to plead, they all replied in firm and loud voices "not guilty".

The day's proceedings came to a dramatic halt when Mr Justice James said the accused could not hear the proceedings. He described the situation as "intolerable". He said the accused had every right to know what evidence was being led against them.

The day started on a dramatic note when one of the burly alleged hijackers, Mr Kenneth John Kelly, while striding towards the entrance of the court, took exception to a TV cameraman, John Harris, filming him. Mr Harris' camera was abruptly swept aside and smashed into his face. He received a cut under his right eye.

Later, a spokesman for Independent Television, who employs Mr Harris, told The Citizen a charge of assault would be laid.

Outlining the State case of four cases under the Civil Aviation Offences Act against the men, Mr Rees said the State would set out to prove that the men, acting in concert, had contravened the Act in all four instances.

He said that at all times the men were a group of armed men acting in concert or in a pursuance of a common purpose.

Seized

During the afternoon of November 25 last year, in the Seychelles, the accused, through the force of arms, seized and exercised control over the Mahe Airport and its air traffic control centre.

During the night of November 25 an aircraft approached the Mahe Airport and requested clearance to land.

This aircraft, he said, was an Air India Boeing with 65 passengers aboard which had earlier left the Salisbury Airport, Zimbabwe, bound for Bombay, India, via the Seychelles.

Although there were parked vehicles on the runway, clearance was given for the aircraft to land.

Contravention

It was the State's contention that the Act had been contravened by this very action as there had been no lights on the runway.

These actions related to Counts 1 and the alternative count under the Act. He said the aircraft had landed in most dangerous circumstances which could have affected the safety of the aircraft.

Mr Rees said before the external doors of the aircraft were opened for disembarkation, certain of the accused surrounded the aircraft and then boarded it, instructing the crew and passengers to obey orders.

Some of the accused were armed with AK-47 assault rifles.

The surrounding of the aircraft related to a second count under the Civil Aviation Offences Act.

The captain and the first officer of the Boeing were then taken into a dark room where they appeared before

accused No 1 (Col Hoare). Col Hoare instructed the captain and first officer to co-operate and said they had landed in the middle of a "revolution".

While the captain and first officer were in the main airport building, other accused went to the aircraft and saw that it was refuelled and re-equipped for a flight out. At this stage none of the passengers, men, women and children, had been allowed to disembark.

Grenades

In relation to Counts 3 and 4, the accused then boarded the aircraft carrying AK-47 assault rifles, Chinese stick hand grenades and rounds of ammunition. This in itself was a contravention of the Act.

The accused instructed the captain and members of the crew to take off from Mahe Airport even though they knew it was highly dangerous and that the aircraft had been damaged when it landed.

Monitor

Mr Rees said the aircraft was still damaged and no flight plans had been filed.

No clearance for the starting-up of the aircraft engines and no clearance to taxi had been given and the lights on the runway had not been switched on.

In relation to Count 4 Mr Rees said that one of the accused, Mr Charles Goatley and another accused, Peter Duffy, took up the position in the cockpit to monitor the flight and make sure the aircraft flew to Durban.

The captain was forced to fly to Louis Botha Airport in Durban, an airport he was unfamiliar with — and not to Jan Smuts, an international airport.

The pilot was also unfamiliar with landing conditions at Louis Botha.

Mr Rees said during the flight to Durban the accused — they were carrying arms — prevented the captain and members of the crew from making use of facilities on the aircraft.

They also interfered with the running of the aircraft. The crew and captain were also told not to communicate with the control tower at Louis Botha.

Closed

The aircraft finally landed at the Louis Botha Airport early on November 26.

At this stage the airport was closed to normal air traffic for about five hours because of the conduct of the accused.

It had also been highly dangerous for the damaged aircraft to land.

Mr Rees said the accused then began negotiating and issuing instructions to the authorities at the airport where the aircraft should be parked and the movement of vehicles and personnel in the restricted area of the airport. The accused also instructed the passengers on the aircraft not to talk to aircraft officials.

Danger

Mr Rees said the band of alleged mercenaries had exposed the passengers and crew to extreme danger by their actions.

At Mahe Airport the accused used the aircraft "virtually as a fortress and this is the place from which they were going to fight".

The Civil Aviation Offences Act was aimed at protecting passengers and aircraft and preventing "even the slightest stress" to the cabin crew. The Act regarded the slightest interference in a most serious light, he said.

Col Mike Hoare said earlier he "could not hear a thing" during proceedings.

The judge said this was the first time in his 25 years of convening the College Road Supreme Court that the accused had said they could not hear.

People

"I accept that this is because there are so many people in court

and so many accused, all of whom are sitting further back than they normally do".

He suggested that steps be taken to improve the situation.

Negotiations are in progress to enable certain witnesses to be flown to South Africa to give evidence at the trial, Mr Rees told the court.

It is believed this will be one of the longest and most expensive trials in South African legal history.

Mr Hannon is appearing for 33 of the accused and Mr Stafford, SC, assisted by Mr P Oosthuizen, is appearing for 10 of the accused.

The names of the 43 men who are appearing are:

Thomas Michael Edward Hoare
Charles William Dukes
Vernon Anthony Prinsloo
Robert Jones Davies

Andrew Thomas Standish-White
Patrick John Eurelle
Christo Hillebrand
Bernhard de Vos
Louis Anthony Boucher
John Vincent MacKay
Sven Forssell
Janolof Sj Sow
Stephen John Biddlecombe
Richard John Stannard
Nicholas Wilson
Peter Anthony Duff
Kevin Trevor Beck
Jochemus Louis Dekker
Frederick Gous
Kevin Nicholas Barnes
Barry Griben
Tullio Moneta
David Charles Greenhalgh
Charles Glen Gantley
Johannes Pretorius de Boer
Kenneth Hugh Dalgleish
Patrick Glynn Barry Hendrick
Earnest Lodewyk Deetlefs
Keith MacLeod
Desmond Walker
Pieter Doorewaard
Donalds Peter Kenny
Michael Francis Webb
Peter Bruce Guy Duffy
Desmond Jurgens Botes
Kenneth John Kelly
Kurt George Horst Priefert
Peter Rokwyn
Simon Willar
Jacob Adriaan du Toit
Alex Deacon
William Dudley Paul
Alan Aston Man.

CSO: 4700/906

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON GOLD DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE HAD WARNED for several months of tough times ahead. Now they have arrived.

The credit squeeze has tightened. The lending rate and the mortgage rate are at record levels. Money is becoming scarcer and dearer. Jobs will soon become harder to come by.

Most of our troubles can be blamed on gold, that golden harbinger of boom days, but now the main cause of our difficulties.

We are, unfortunately, too dependent on this precious metal.

When the price is high, the economy takes on a rosy picture and there is a boom. When the price is low, the economy turns grey and there are serious problems.

So with the gold price now plunging alarmingly, the balance of payments in deficit, and the Government falling short of cash because the revenue from mines is down so badly, we can expect higher taxation in the Budget — probably a 10 percent loan levy on individuals and companies and higher imposts on tobacco, liquor and other items.

Clearly, when the boom was on, too much money was squandered by the Government and the private sector.

The Government may not have thought that the boom could last forever, but we doubt it ever thought the bottom would fall out of the gold price so soon and so devastatingly.

Businessmen are perhaps more cynical. They take the maximum profits while they can — and they did so in the recent boom. If they were wise enough, they have enough reserves to tide them over a recession like the one into which we are going.

The consumer is not as fortunate, since he hasn't really been able to build up any reserves. Whatever increases he has received in pay have been overtaken by sharp rises in prices, tariffs and fees. If our troubles due to gold were not enough, diamonds have lost their sparkle and a giant like De Beers has had to cut its final dividend by half, sending shock waves through the gem industry and the stock exchange.

Share prices have been falling for some time and the JSE overall index has dropped more than 24 percent since the beginning of the year.

The rand has also fallen below the dollar, and if it drops much further, imports will

cost more, though our exports will benefit.

To add to the gloom, farmers are complaining of the effects of drought, a petrol price increase is in the pipeline, and the ripple effect of recent rail and postal tariff increases is still to be felt.

The fact that the ruling party has split will also not encourage overseas investor confidence, since one of the bulletpoints in recent years has been the strength of the country's Government.

There could, of course, be an upturn in the gold market that would bring relief, but few experts expect gold to shine again this year.

So it looks very much like there will be hard times for some months to come. The growth rate may then, as one or two experts have predicted, be not nil, but in a minus phase.

All this has come at a time when we still have the South West African border war on our hands, when we still have to spend

much of our national income on defence, and when we are committed to improving the salaries of Blacks as well as their education and the quality of their lives. Thus, the fall in the price of gold could not be at a more inopportune moment.

However, before we start talking of Black Thursdays or Black Fridays on the stock exchange, we think investors and the general public should bear this in mind. We have been through bad times before — and worse times like Sharpeville and the Soweto riots periods.

The country's economy is basically very sound. We will survive the present recession as we have survived other periods of economic stringency.

One thing we cannot afford is a loss of confidence in ourselves. And there is no need for this.

The downturn we are experiencing will come to an end, as such downturns always do, and the economy will recover. We have no doubt about that whatsoever.

CSO: 4700/906

COUNTRY'S SEA FREIGHT ACTIVITIES PICK UP

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 10

[Excerpts]

SOUTH AFRICA was one of several pockets of slightly increased activity in a depressed market last week, reports Afromar.

Time charter did not provide much interest, especially for 'tweendeckers and the market is sorely trying for owners. A modern vessel of 16 800 tons ballasted from Malta to give delivery Houston mid-March for a trip to South Africa at \$5 125 a day.

The only period business of note was for three sophisticated 12 700 dwt vessels with a speed of 16.5 to 17 knots, able to carry 428 containers with delivery on the Continent on prompt positions for six months' trading with options of a further six months, at \$6 000 daily by a British liner company.

South Africa operators were prominent in time-charter tonnage to the Far East and to the Continent. Grain charterers took further tonnage to Japan with rates steady at \$18 basis three ports discharge.

Other cargoes were quoted to Venezuela for a prompt position, and a small cargo was to be moved to the UK. Some grain products were quoted from South America to Durban.

Little fixing was reported in the coal trades although several new inquiries were circulated. Korean char-

terers were looking to move 40 000 tons of coal from Richards Bay on either voyage or time-charter basis for March 15 to 30.

A Japanese company was interested in moving 25 000 to 30 000 tons on time-charter basis out of Richards Bay on similar dates. One of the major oil companies had cargoes of 30 000 to 40 000 tons each from Richards Bay to Greece with shipment over the second half of this year.

Ore exports were also well catered for, and 30 000 tons of manganese was quoted from Port Elizabeth to Japan for a first-half April position which should be covered at over \$14 a ton on fio terms. Other interests were also involved in this trade.

It was said that a 20 000-ton cargo of manganese was fixed from Port Elizabeth to Montreal for about \$14. A cargo of 10 000 to 15 000 tons was also to be moved between these ports.

A cargo of 16 000 tons was still to be covered to Norway on a prompt position, and 80 000 tons of manganese was arranged from Port Elizabeth to Northern Spain in three vessel with shipment between March and December. Another 30 000-ton cargo was arranged to Spain.

The sugar rate from Mauritius to the UK moved up to 50p with a fixture of 15 000 tons at £14. A total of 15 000 tons was arranged from Durban to Japan at \$18.50 basis one port discharge.

CSO: 4700/927

WITWATERSRAND STUDENTS PLEAD GUILTY, GET TEN DAYS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

AFTER being seven months in detention and four weeks on trial in the Johannesburg Regional Court the four University of the Witwatersrand Students charged with communist activities were sentenced yesterday after changing their pleas to guilty.

Benjamin Greyling (20), Elaine Mohammed (21), Michael O'Donovan (21) and Leslie Lax (23) have an effective 10-day jail sentence to serve and will be released from prison on March 21.

They pleaded guilty to assisting in the manufacture and production of posters commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party in South Africa.

Greyling also admitted assisting in the distribution of the posters.

The Regional Court Magistrate, Mr H Oosthuizen, accepted in mitigation that the accused were all first offenders. He also accepted that their youth was a well established mitigating factor.

Mr M Basslion, defending, submitted that

the fact that the four were students should also be taken as a mitigating factor as "it is quite obvious that this act was committed by four basically irresponsible university students with no real thought about it."

He argued that there was no evidence to show the four had ever intended becoming members of the Communist Party and also that the poster had been found at an early stage and been removed before any real harm was done.

The magistrate said the court was satisfied the accused knew that what they were doing was wrong. He also pointed out that the legislature had meant the offence to be viewed in a serious light but "the court will therefore afford you the opportunity of pursuing your studies this year."

He said the students had been in custody for a long time and he would therefore suspend the greater part of the sentence.

All four were sentenced to the 360 days' imprisonment of which 350 days were suspended for five years.

CSO: 4700/906

PARENTS OF DETAINEES RALLY SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

THE Detainees Parents' Support Committee is organising a "Detainees Week" to mark nation-wide opposition to the detention laws, from tomorrow night until March 20.

During this week, a petition in the form of a declaration, will be launched and the public is invited to record its rejection of political detentions by signing this declaration.

The declaration will be launched for signature on Saturday morning, in which a prominent part will be played by the Public Support Group. The declaration will be open for signature until March 25.

An all-night vigil will start the week off. It will be held from 6 pm on Friday until 6 on Saturday morning, at Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, Braamfontein.

The vigil will be opened by Reverend Peter Storey with an undenominations prayer, followed by talks, poetry readings and songs.

The public is invited to participate "as an act of solidarity with those in detention". Many participants have declared their intention of fasting for 24 hours from 6 pm on Friday until 6 pm on Saturday as a further act of solidarity.

Religious services will be held on appropriate days during the week by the Christian, Islamic and Jewish faiths.

Placard demonstrations will be held each morning from Monday, March 15 to Friday, March 19 outside John Vorster Square and possibly other points.

Seminars concerning various aspects of detention and security legislation will be held during Detainees Week.

CSO: 4700/906

LARGE PRETORIA STUDENT CROWD APPLAUDS TREURNICHT

Constitutional Power Sharing Opposed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A CROWD of more than 3 000 Pretoria University students yesterday gave expelled National Party Cabinet Minister Andries Treurnicht a standing ovation — and cheered his stated determination to oppose constitutional power sharing.

The students packed the university's amphitheatre to hear Dr Treurnicht tell a lunchtime "forum" meeting he and those with him were "fighting integration and power sharing."

There was loud applause when he said that "there are those who say the 1977 constitutional proposals are as dead as a mossie — but I want to know who killed the mossie."

The meeting was carried over to the massive amphitheatre after the original Roos Hall venue became too crowded. In the amphitheatre, students packed the seats and spilled over onto the platform apron.

Speaking clearly but with strong emotional undertones, Dr Treurnicht said South Africa now faced a time of decision — but he could sense that his welcome from the students stressed his own belief that his own future still lay ahead.

Attitude

He had never changed his attitude since the 1977 constitutional proposals, he said.

"I have always stood for one Cabinet, one Government for one country."

Anything which could lead to power sharing with other racial groups — as was the clear implication of the latest constitutional developments — could under no circumstances be accepted.

He and the people

for whom he spoke, recognised the right to self-determination of every race — the right to self-government in their own geographic domain.

"And the question in South Africa is how this is to be achieved," he said.

He denied and described as "absolute nonsense" criticisms that Afrikanerdom stood for racial oppression and said he believed that other race groups were in fact ripe for and entitled to self-determination.

But the Whites must refuse to give up their own right to self-determination — as could follow from the new constitutional developments. This could lead to doom.

Once Indians and Coloureds were admitted into the Cabinet Committee there would be no guarantees for the smaller race groups in South Africa — and an end to White self-determination.

In the past 30 years South Africa had taken massive strides towards

providing and meeting the political expectations and rights of other race groups.

Contended

Thinkers had always contended that power sharing would be the death of White self-determination. "and you can't expect me to condone a 'health' death," he said.

The path the Government was now leading to demands from Blacks for rights in urban areas, and these would result in ever more demands.

"Just as we treasure the right to self-determination so we know that the Coloureds, Indians and Blacks treasure that same right — but it must be given on a differentiated basis."

The path now being taken by the Government was resulting in the Cabinet Committee becoming a probable executive body.

"And under this dispensation, with these executive powers and

with Indians and Coloureds in the committee, what guarantee is there that for instance a Minister of Education would be White?

"Naturally the other groups would strive to fill posts," he said.

At the same time, developments were giving the State President wider powers than originally envisaged — and he warned that this post could in time to come, through power sharing, become a "storm centre."

Questions

When questions had been asked about the constitutional plans last year the Prime Minister had said that there was plenty of time for discussion.

"But this time has never come," he said.

Plans were now at an advanced stage and it appeared that the system of three Parliaments, three Cabinets as originally planned had disappeared and

the country was on the way to a unitary system of government.

Dr Treurnicht said: "We — not I — reject this."

He would not accept 10 non-Whites on a Cabinet Committee having an executive say over the Whites.

Problems

"The whole scene bristles with problems and lays the groundwork for possible domination of one race group over the destiny of others," he said.

Asked by a student on what authority he said it would be possible for a Non-White to become a Cabinet minister, he quoted from a report in an Afrikaans morning newspaper in March 1980.

He invited the student to the platform to see the authority and the student was shouted down when he tried to discuss the situation with Dr Treurnicht on the platform.

Pretoria Campus 'Politically Divided'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 3

THE biggest crowd ever to attend a Pretoria University forum discussion group meeting welcomed Dr Treurnicht to the platform.

A few voices raised in criticism of Dr Treurnicht were quickly hushed to silence.

Dr Treurnicht's entry was preceded by two students carrying a giant paper mache head of his arch rival, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

There were loud yells and laughter when the head was placed on the platform near Dr Treurnicht but crashed to the ground when the wind blew it over.

Dr Treurnicht joked: "As you can see a head has fallen. But as far as I can make out mine is still on my shoulders."

His entry was welcomed by the singing of "Die Lied van Jong Suid-Afrika" by several thousand students.

Sitting among the students were many professors and lecturers, many of them with their wives and families.

Pretoria University students said yesterday that never before had the campus been so divided as over the Treurnicht-PW Botha political developments.

Students to whom The Citizen spoke said that there was tremendous sympathy and understanding for Dr Treurnicht and antagonism against Mr Botha.

But, generally, it appeared that many students were "fence sitting" to see which way the wind blew.

Comments overheard from students streaming to attend the forum meeting addressed by Dr Treurnicht were illuminating.

They included: "At last somebody has had the guts to speak out against the Kapenaar."

"Treurnicht will lay it on the line — and Afrikaners in the north will follow him."

"Treurnicht has the courage of his convictions to risk losing all to

become the thin end of the anti-Botha wedge."

Students said that generally they were re-examining their party affiliations — and this was often against the background of an instinctive semi-dislike if not distrust of Mr P W Botha.

One student who did not want to be named, commented: "The P W Botha arrogance is not going down well with the Afrikaner — particularly the Afrikaner of the north."

It appeared that many students were waiting for the right-wing Afrikaanse Studentebond to stand up and be counted, indicating in what direction Afrikaans students should move.

A spokesman for the Pretoria University Stu-

dents' Representative Council also said that the body would not take sides and did not expect to be affected by the political upheaval.

An article yesterday in the campus newspaper Die Perdeby said that the student community had been "drastically and directly hit" by the political developments.

It said: "Suddenly the party is broken up. And we have always been bonded by the language we speak and largely by the party to which we belong."

But it said more cheerfully: "But it should all make campus politics as interesting as the good old days of egg-throwing and political meetings."

CSO: 4700/906

VARIOUS VIEWS ON NP SPLIT REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Feb 82 p 11

[Report by Patrick Lawrence and Eugene Hugo]

[Text]

Wanted: A 'third man'

A CONCERTED bid to reconcile the Botha and Treurnicht factions in the National Party by persuading both men to step down in favour of a third man acceptable to both sides is likely to materialise in the next few days, predicts Dr Robert Schrire, of the University of Cape Town.

He tips Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and a vice-president of the Transvaal National Party, as the man whom Nationalists would turn to as a compromise leader.

"De Klerk is a Transvaaler and a conciliator," says Dr Schrire, who forecast the political demise of Mr Botha last April as the first results of the General Election started to come in.

If events are left to run their course a likely scenario is the capture of the Transvaal National Party by Dr Treurnicht and his rebel lieutenants — which will split the NP into "the Transvaal Nationalists and the National Nationalists, with Dr Treurnicht leader of the Transvaal NP but not a member of the NP parliamentary caucus".

Rather than risk so deep a schism in the NP, a major attempt will be made to usher both Mr Botha and Dr Treurnicht to the sidelines and to unite their supporters behind a new leader, he says.

Dr Schrire feels that the anticipated bid by Dr Treurnicht to capture the Transvaal NP, and exacerbate the already acrimonious broedertwis, cannot be lightly dismissed.

Although Dr Treurnicht's camp appears to be a minority in the Transvaal party hierarchy, their standing among rank-and-file party members is almost certainly stronger — and they are thus likely to request an extraordinary congress of the party to settle the dispute.

"The head committee of the party, which meets on Saturday, can hardly refuse a request for a special congress," says Dr Schrire.

Re-affirmation of Dr Treurnicht as Transvaal leader will place the NP in an untenable position — and rather than gamble on his rejection by the special congress the path to conciliation and compromise via a third alternative will be chosen.

Reform or . . . kragdadigheid

BLACKS fear a new surge of kragdadigheid will emanate from the turmoil in the National Party but hope it will trigger a bold programme of reform, says Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary General of the SA Council of Churches.

If the Prime Minister interprets the rebellion of Dr Treurnicht as a signal to continue the retreat from his promises of reform and to woo back Rightwing dissidents by a display of kragdadigheid, he may ignite a black explosion, the bishop cautions.

The end result will be to compound rather than solve Mr P W Botha's and South Africa's problems.

And that will be tragic because the dispute which precipitated the crisis in the NP — power-sharing with coloureds — is marginal compared to the "central issue" of including blacks in a new political dispensation for South Africa.

If the relatively minor question of accommodating coloureds cannot be solved without a major crisis in the governing party, what hope is there that it will be able to tackle the major question of black political rights in the central Government?

Bishop Tutu says of Mr Botha: "I want to encourage him to embark on a programme of change. He has nothing to lose but his chains."

If the Prime Minister has a sense of strategy, which his experience as Minister of Defence should have given him, he will realise that shedding his Rightwing has given him an opportunity to forge ahead with his oft proclaimed reform policies.

"If he goes boldly forward for change, I will be first to get on the rooftops and say: 'Give him a chance.'

Formation of centrist group

A COALITION of centrist political forces could emerge in the wake of Dr Andries Treurnicht's rebellion against Mr P W Botha's policy of power-sharing.

This is the view of Professor Henrie Coetzee, former Chairman of the Afrikaner Calvinist Movement, former editor of the movement's mouthpiece, Woord en Daad, and former Dean of the Faculty of Ethnology at Potchefstroom University.

He says that assuming Dr Treurnicht and his Rightwing backers break from the National Party, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will be able to move to a reformist policy which could attract more moderate opposition elements.

This, he feels, would naturally lead to the formation of a stronger "centralist group" with a stronger Rightwing grouping and a smaller Leftist grouping emerging in the realignment of political forces.

"A coalition situation, as in 1933, could develop as an interim measure in preparation for another step, which could be the formation of a new party," says Prof Coetzee.

"It could be a pragmatic and spontaneous move in the face of co-operation between Rightwing groups in a general election," he says.

Prof Coetzee does not see Mr Botha's leadership position being in danger because, he says, "I don't think Dr Treurnicht is a man of that kind of mettle."

Rightwing co-operation, he says, could produce no more than 15 or 16 seats in a general election, leaving the Prime Minister with a reasonable majority.

"I can't see Dr Treurnicht forcing a coalition but I can see it as a pragmatic political move.

"Now that the Prime Minister is rid of the burden of the Rightwing he may move to the Left and a coalition could result as a spontaneous reaction."

Prof Coetzee says that in the new situation the leader of the strongest group would have to move away from the standpoint that there should be no breach in Afrikanerdom.

"This I believe is a necessary happening in terms of the political evolution in South Africa," he says.

A risk for the PM

THE onus is now on the Prime Minister to spell out how he is going to move towards true reform if he wants the support of the coloured people.

This is the view of Mr David Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party, following Wednesday's dramatic caucus walkout by Dr Andries Treurnicht and 21 of his verkramp Nationalist disciples.

Mr Curry says he is grateful that the National Party has now established that there has to be one government for coloureds, Indians and whites in South Africa.

The lines have now been drawn and the divisions made clear.

But if the Prime Minister does not show clearly which road he is going to travel, the NP crisis will be looked upon as just another "domestic squabble".

"Our position is that the coloured people cannot live any more with vague and abstract phrases such as 'healthy power sharing,'" says Mr Curry.

The Prime Minister has to remember that even if Dr Treurnicht and his followers leave the National Party they will not be out of politics in South Africa.

Even the HNP has been able to apply the brakes on reform without any parliamentary representation. "He has not got rid of the brakes within Afrikanerdom," he says.

"Mr Botha now has to take the risk — and it will be a risk for him whatever direction he moves in — to take a strong line in leadership. Everything now depends on the Prime Minister's leadership."

Mr Curry says he believes that the split in Afrikanerdom feared by all Nationalists has already occurred and that there will now be a realignment of forces in South Africa.

ATTERIDGEVILLE COSAS LEADER SHOT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

THE CHAIRMAN of the Atteridgeville branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), who narrowly escaped death at the weekend, underwent an operation at the Kalafong Hospital yesterday to remove a bullet lodged in his right armpit.

Mr Desmond Nkosi (22), of 10 Letlametlo Street, Saulsville, was shot through the chest "at point-blank range" by an unknown gunman while on his way home on Saturday night.

Speaking from his hospital bed, the student leader told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that his nightmarish ordeal began a few minutes after he had walked out of the

local cinema at interval.

"I was on my way home at about 9 pm when I was suddenly approached by a blue Valiant car along Lephura Street, near the Flavius Mareka High School. There were four men inside the car. When I retreated, they came out of the car and charged at me. One of the men, wearing a brown hat and black slacks, produced a

gun and shot at me.

"The men ran back to the car after I fell to the ground. An unknown man travelling in a combi came to my rescue and rushed me to the Kalafong Hospital".

Mr Nkosi said he still did not know why his life was threatened. "because their motive was definitely not robbery. They wanted to kill me."

CSO: 4700/927

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SQUATTERS 'SIT-IN'--Cape Town--Fifty-four men, women and children from the Nyanga squatter camp here began a "sit-in fast" in the St George's Cathedral--a fast they are determined will end only "when we drop or when our plight is heard and understood." The silent men and women, many with babes in arms, took their places in the dimly-lit cathedral shortly after the end of the evening service. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 9]

PETROL THIEVES--Chaos reigned in Pretoria yesterday morning when traffic police fired tear gas and used batons to prevent a large crowd pilfering petrol from an overturned tanker. More than 6 500 litres of petrol and diesel were lost when the trailer of a tanker overturned at the corner of Boom and Van der Walt streets shortly before 9 am. The accident occurred opposite a taxi rank and a crowd carrying buckets, tins or any other conceivable containers rushed from the rank to the scene of the accident to help themselves to leaking fuel. Members of the traffic department chased the pilferers--who retaliated by throwing stones. The police then resorted to the use of tear gas and batons. A fire engine arrived on the scene and sprayed the leaking fuel with foam to prevent it from igniting. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 3]

DETAINEE DISCHARGED--Durban--Detained trade unionist Mr Sam Kikine was discharged from a Durban hospital where he had been receiving psychiatric treatment into police custody on condition he would no longer be held in isolation cells, his lawyer said today. He said the psychiatrist, who has treated Mr Kikine since he was admitted to St Augustine's Hospital about two weeks ago had recommended the conditions of discharge which had been accepted by the police. The psychiatrist today declined to comment, but said he was satisfied with the conditions of discharge. Mr Kikine, general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, was detained in November last year and had spent about 90 days in solitary confinement before he was admitted to hospital. Mr Kikine is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. The Head of Security Police in Durban, brigadier J van den Hoven would not comment on the discharge or detention of Mr Kikine. "I will discuss it with his relatives," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 11]

LITTLE CASH FOR MORTGAGES--Cape Town--Building societies in South Africa are still experiencing difficulties in regard to cash flow and where four investors in the past would have secured a house loan about eight investors were now required to secure one mortgage loan. Addressing a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday the president of the Association of Building Societies of South Africa, Mr Hendrik Sloet, said that in the period April to January 1980 a total of 155 849 loans had been granted while in the same period in 1982 only 78 993 could be granted. He did not, however, envisage an immediate (and further) increase in the rate structure though he thought that a further one percent (maximum) could be accommodated at a later stage if necessary. He said that it should be remembered that building societies followed the market and did not lead the market.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 11]

AFROX STRIKERS--Three hundred workers who have been on strike since Monday at the Afrox plant in Germiston returned to work yesterday morning and negotiations on their wage increase demands began immediately. The situation at the plant yesterday and throughout the strike was characterised by the claim behaviour of both management and striking workers. Although intimidatory notices, threatening physical restraint of any worker arriving for work on Monday were posted by strike leaders on Friday, Afrox management reported that there was no violence during the two-day strike. No police action or presence was necessary. The 300 strikers, (less than half the work-force at the plant), made demands through four worker-appointed negotiators that would, according to management, make the local manufacture of gas-cutting and welding equipment more expensive than imported equipment, and deprive the plant of its economic viability. The strike originated from a verbal demand made last week that the pay increases planned for July be paid immediately. Management reported that it informed works committees it was prepared to negotiate. Notwithstanding the assurances, 300 men walked off the job on Monday. The results of the present negotiations begun yesterday when the strike ended, should be known today. The strike has only affected operations in the engineering contracts department and not in the production sections of bulk and cylinder gas, as workers in these sections chose not to strike. Customer deliveries would remain unaffected. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 8]

NEW CAPTAIN FOR FRIGATE--Capt A.P. Burgers addresses the ship's company of SAS President Pretorius for the last time. He was succeeded by Cdr N.S. Vorster as Captain of the frigate at a change of command parade in Simonstown recently. Cdr Vorster was formerly the ship's executive officer. Capt Burgers, who commanded SAS President Pretorius for nearly two years has been appointed OC of SAS Saldanha, the Navy's basic training unit on the West Coast. A product of Vryheid High School, he has had a long and varied career in the Navy. After obtaining his B Mil (BSc) degree at the Military Academy in Saldanha in 1962, he served as watchkeeping officer aboard SAS Good Hope and SAS President Kruger. In 1966 he was appointed Flag Lieutenant to the Chief of the Navy, a position he occupied for a year. Before assuming Command of SAS President Pretorius, Capt Burgers was a member of the control staff at the SA Defence College where he completed his Joint Staff Course. In his farewell address to the ship's company, Capt Burgers expressed his thanks to the crew for the shousands of sea miles they had travelled together. [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Feb 82 p 38]

GEC CUTBACK--The GEC group's R5-million electric motor factory in Kwazulu has been forced to cut back production because of competition from cheap imports. This was revealed yesterday by Mr Robin Bullen-Smith, executive director of GEC South Africa, who said that the group's Kwazulu factory has been working a four-day week since February 1, 1982. He said that, in spite of the 30 per cent tariff protection which local manufacturers have enjoyed, imported electric motors are still coming in at prices which on average are 20 to 30 per cent cheaper than locally-made products. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 18]

NP SPLIT APPEARS 'UNBRIDGEABLE'--The split in the National Party appears to be unbridgeable. The Treurnicht breakaway group is determined to go its own way and a new party is likely to be founded. There will be arguments in the months to come whether or not there was any serious deviation in principle or emphasis in the policy of the NP as interpreted by the Prime Minister. We do not take sides, for the purposes of this editorial. But what we do say is that the split is in danger of driving the Afrikaners apart as nothing else has done in the post-war years. What the party and the breakaways will have to ask themselves is whether such a deep, dangerous and potentially bitter rift is either necessary or unavoidable. For once Afrikaner unity is shattered, it will be the volk itself that will be irrevocably divided and weakened. It is a thought that should be uppermost in many minds in the difficult months ahead. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 6]

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER--Cape Town.--The president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr J W L de Villiers, has accepted the chairmanship of the Scientific Advisory Council on a part-time basis. Announcing this in Cape Town yesterday, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the chairman would have direct and unrestricted access to him. Dr De Villiers, who is also Chairman-designate of the Atomic Energy access to the professional expertise of the science planning branch of the Prime Minister's Office, which will continue to provide the professional base for the activities of the SAC. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 10]

GOLD RESERVES DOWN--The total gold and foreign assets of the Reserve Bank increased by R264 346 915 and stood at R3 753 163 950 on February 28. According to the monthly statement released in Pretoria, the gold holdings decreased by R126 244 782 to R2 915 546 016 at the end of February. Gold reserves have been valued at R321,07 a fine ounce, compared with a valuation price of R322,14 a fine ounce at January 31. Foreign bills increased from R34 988 455 to R82 033 500 at the end of February, while foreign investments decreased from R34 485 139 to R33 591 708. Other foreign assets increased from R377 552 641 to R721 992 724. Notes in circulation increased from R2 435 137 303 to R2 468 439 394. Government deposits increased from R45 036 297 to R88 602 089. The ratio of gold reserves to liabilities to the public less foreign assets stood at 54,4 percent, compared to 51,5 percent at the end of January. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 18]

STUDENTS NOMINATE MANDELA--A group of University of the Witwatersrand graduates in Britain has nominated imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela for chancellor--but they need his signature to make the nomination official. Like all Wits graduates, the group belongs to the university's convocation, which nominates and elects the university's chancellor. Nelson Mandela is in prison, so they plan to ask his wife, Winnie, to accept on her husband's behalf--but the university's registrar, Mr Ken Standenmacher, has said this would make the nomination invalid. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Mar 82 p 5]

VAAL COSAS MEMBERS DETAINED--Three executive members of the Vaal branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) are believed to be in security police detention. The three, Mr Gcina Malindi, Mr Lucky Twala and executive committee member Mr Tsheko Johnson, disappeared from their homes in Sebokeng and Evaton on Monday morning. Later the same evening the families of Gcina and Lucky received reports that they had been detained by the security police. The three's disappearance follows reports that the March rent increases in the Vaal were met with violent protest by youths in the area. People who went to the superintendents' offices to pay their monthly rentals are said to have been stopped by groups of youths who discouraged them from paying. Lucky's mother, Mrs Alzinah Twala, said white policeman came to her home on Monday night and told her that her son had been detained. Police said he had been picked up in Zone 13 Sebokeng that morning. A police spokesman yesterday said the three detentions could not be confirmed. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 3]

ANC TRIO'S HUNGER STRIKE--Three members of the African National Congress refusing prison food in death row, were yesterday said to be in satisfactory conditions by Prisons Department officials. Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, have been refusing prison food since February 6. The three men are waiting on death row after being sentenced to death for treason at the end of the Sasol-Booysens trial last year.] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/927

PARTY OFFICIALS RAP USE OF PUBLIC OFFICE FOR PERSONAL GAIN

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

DAR-ES-SALAAM, February 14 - Tanzanian public leaders who use their official capacities for personal gain have been described as more dangerous to the country's Socialist crusade than the remaining capitalists.

The warning was sounded by a prominent member of Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party, Mr. Ngombale-Mwiru, in a report quoted here today by the Swahili-language party newspaper 'Mzalendo.

Mr. Ngombale- Mwiru, an ardent Marxist and a faithful discipline of President Julius Nyerere's Socialist philosophy, explained that the task of rooting out these so-called underminers would be more difficult than that of stamping out capitalism in the country.

He ranked acts of personal gain with theft, damage to public property and misconduct which, he said, were on the increase. But he laid the task of eradicating the enemies of the country's Socialism squarely on the shoulders of the party and its committed members.

Mr. Ngombale-Mwiru was one of the members of a special committee which last year proposed a series of changes to the CCM constitution and formulation of guidelines of party policy. The changes, together with the guidelines, were endorsed by more than 1,600 delegates at a four-day party congress here early last month.

The guidelines analysed the precepts of building an independent Socialist national economy and gave importance to the principles of self-criticism within the party.

Capitalist aspirants

President Nyerere has within the last few weeks been elaborating the new guidelines - aimed at making the CCM a really "Socialist" party - and has been urging the rooting out of hypocrites so that they can not contest leadership positions in the forthcoming party elections.

President Nyerere emphasised that elections of hypocrites and capitalist aspirants would not only frustrate the ruling party's objectives but would also give a licence for the perpetuation of corruption, tribalism and divisionism and their accompanying evils in Tanzania, which advocated justice and equitable distribution of the nation's wealth.

Meanwhile, Mzalendo also reported today that a CCM branch chairman in Tanzania's southern region of Lindi, Mohamed Ali Hemedi, has been suspended from his leadership position with immediate effect for allegedly being a stumbling block in the implementation of an agricultural programme in his village. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

DELEGATION ENCOURAGED BY IMPROVED TRANSPORT PROSPECTS

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

DAR-ES-SALAAM, February 22 - A high-level delegation from Tanzania to an aid donors' conference in Brussels has returned highly encouraged with the prospects of a big improvement in the country's railway and water transport systems aimed at boosting carriage of goods to neighbouring land-locked states.

The conference in Brussels was also attended by representatives from Zambia, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi, whose economies are heavily reliant on the Tanzanian transport system.

Minister for Transport and Communications John Malecela, who led the Tanzanian delegation, told reporters yesterday that several countries and international financiers had shown great interest in helping create what would soon be known as the "central transport corridor" of East and Central Africa.

This corridor - comprising the Tanzanian central rail line, trunk roads and water routes over Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika - would provide a transport outlet for Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia, Zaire and also Uganda to the sea through the port of Dar-es-Salaam.

Tanzania and its land-locked neighbours are determined to see improved under the programme the century-old Tanzanian railway and the handling capacities of the ports of Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza on Lake Victoria and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika to ease the flow of traffic. The programme also calls for upgrading of the Lake Tanganyika ports of Bujumbura in Burundi, Kalemie (Zaire) and Mpulungushi (Zambia).

Mr. Malecela, describing the Brussels conference as "extremely fruitful", said the European Economic Community (EEC) had pledged to give 200 million shillings (U.S. dollars 25 million) in addition to an earlier pledge of 190 million shillings (U.S. dollars 24 million) for improvement of the central rail line.

Canada, Denmark

Canada was expected to provide 1,380 million shillings (U.S. dollars 172 million) over the next five years to improve the line's infrastructure, while Denmark would give 80 million shillings (U.S. dollars 10 million) worth of signals and navigational equipment, he said.

West Germany, currently involved in bridge construction along the Kigoma-Tabora stretch of the central line, would provide locomotives and had further pledged to assist with communications equipment. The Kuwait fund and the African Development Bank had also agreed to consider the financing of medium-size projects within the corridor programme. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS PRESENTS REPORT ON FUNDING OF MISSIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THERE is not much need for Zambia to open up new missions abroad because it has failed to maintain the present ones by not funding them with enough cash and property in form of furniture, according to a report of the committee on foreign relations for the third session of the fourth National Assembly appointed on January 21, 1981.

"Missions should be dignified to be able to present the proper image of the country and not to reflect poverty, mismanagement and dishonour. They should therefore be properly funded and serviced," the report says.

In determining the establishment of missions the deciding factor should be the economic benefits that would be gained through such missions.

The committee notes that in this regard major economic

negotiations were often conducted in Geneva which was the seat of many specialised UN agencies such as the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organisation.

At present the staff at New York were made to do extra work because there was nobody based in Geneva, the committee says.

There were so many employment opportunities at the United Nations secretariat which Zambians did not know about and the committee feels that publicity should be made about these job facilities so that qualified Zambians could be employed.

For instance, the committee notes that there are 14 posts at the UN which Zambia is entitled but only six are filled up.

CSO: 4700/925

MUDENDA ADMITS IMF TERMS HAD 'SOME ADVERSE EFFECTS' ON AGRICULTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt]

CHAIRMAN of the Economic and Finance Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda yesterday conceded in Parliament that the terms demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a condition for granting Zambia the first loan between 1978 and 1980 had some adverse effects on the development of agriculture.

This was because of the ceiling imposed on the amount of money to be used on agriculture. The terms made it difficult for agricultural marketing organisations to get overdrafts from lending institutions to service farmers.

But as a result of subsequent negotiations the IMF became more flexible — easing the strain the measures had imposed on the agricultural industry.

The IMF was a highly professional institution which

was insensitive to the country's political problems but looked rather at the economical feasibility of the measures applied. Mr Mudenda said.

It was up to Zambia to gauge the effects of the measures taken on the political and other fronts and institute a remedy.

Mr Mudenda was speaking in his contribution to the debate of estimates for the Ministry of Finance and was specifically replying to MP for Pemba Mr Landson Hantuba who had appealed to the Government to re-examine conditions imposed by the IMF which he said had adversely affected agricultural development.

Mr Hantuba said if the IMF agreed to help Zambia but insisted on 100 per cent adherence to its conditions, it was virtually running the affairs of the country.

CSO: 4700/925

ZAMBIA, MALAWI EXPANDING BILATERAL RELATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Malawi have established a joint permanent commission of cooperation embracing various spheres of bilateral cooperation.

This follows the signing of a protocol at Sanjika palace in Blantyre, Malawi, between Dr Kaunda and President Kamuzu Banda.

According to a joint communiqué issued at the end of President Kaunda's visit to Malawi, the two leaders noted with great satisfaction that their countries' bilateral relations continued to develop in a positive manner.

They explored other means of consolidating, expanding further and strengthening the scope of their cooperation in various fields which included Mchinji-Chipata railway link, air services, telecommunications, Karonga-Mpulungu road project and trade relations between the two nations.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their support for, and commitment to principles of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and those of the recently signed agreement establishing a Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA).

The two leaders reviewed the international situation and expressed their belief in the principles enshrined

in the charter of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Respect for those principles was a consonance with the maintenance of international peace and security.

President Kaunda and Dr Banda reviewed the situation in Namibia and hoped the five Western contact group discussions now going on would bring independence for the disputed territory, in accordance with United Nations resolution 435.

Dr Kaunda expressed his gratitude to the Malawi leader, the party and government and the people of Malawi for their overwhelming, enthusiastic and genuinely warm welcome and generous African hospitality accorded him, his wife Betty, and his delegation.

The President was touched by the spontaneous demonstration of love and respect of the people of Malawi towards their Zambian brothers.

He thanked Dr Banda for inviting him to Malawi and he extended an invitation to the Nzwazi to visit Zambia. Dr Banda accepted the invitation with pleasure.

CSC: 4700/925

FINLAND AIDING FUNDING OF PRACTICAL STUDIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government is to reintroduce practical subjects in primary schools to prepare pupils to face the world in the event of premature termination of their education careers, Minister of State for Education Mr Alan Chilimboyi announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He told a workshop for chief education officers and inspectors of schools that the Finnish government had already agreed to help fund the development of practical subjects.

He said the Finnish government had spent K937,000 on practical subjects and had earmarked another K1,617,000 over the next two years.

In addition to financial help the government of Finland had been sending out about seven specialists in practical subjects on two-year contracts since 1977.

Mr Chilimboyi urged the workshop to work out ways in which facilities could be provided for schools utilising the initiatives of the community.

Teachers curriculum specialists, lecturers and in-

spectors of schools must conduct the assessment of subject objectives contained in the current syllabus and text books to determine their relevance and suitability.

This would help curriculum specialists in establishing which subjects would need to be modified or retained.

He admitted the Party and its Government made a serious mistake soon after Independence by deliberately phasing out practical subjects from the primary school curriculum.

He said now a correction must be made which should include the reviving of positive attitudes towards practical schools.

With the disappearance of practical subjects from the school curriculum, teachers qualified in these fields were retrained to take academic subjects which were considered superior.

CSO: 4700/925

SCOTTISH GROUP OF COMPANIES TO MAKE 'MASSIVE' INVESTMENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Scottish Low and Bonar PLC International is to pour massive investments into Zambia to boost its economy.

The pledge was made in Lusaka by visiting Bonar group managing director and chief executive Mr Brian Gilbert who said his chain of companies had a great future in Zambia.

The group includes clothing manufacturing Bonar Colwyn of Ndola, Lusaka Plastics, Bonar Travel, Bonar Canvas and Modern Garments.

During his tour of Lusaka Plastics Mr Gilbert said expansion plans involving hundreds of thousands of Kwacha had been worked out by his group subsidiaries.

He would meet the heads of companies in Ndola today to decide on these plans and see how they could be executed.

"We hope to put in more investments to help earn more foreign exchange and promote local employment," he said.

In Ndola Mr Gilbert would

look at plans for a big textile plant which expected to employ 800 workers.

His visit would afford him the opportunity to understand fully problems facing his group of companies and what future plans they had to put into effect.

He was satisfied with the operations of Lusaka Plastics and was "fascinated" with new developments, including the manufacture of baths and wash and hand basins.

He saw how the company was geared to participate in Zambia's agrarian revolution by being one of the major manufacturers of irrigation pipes and other industrial and domestic hardware.

Last week newly appointed manager of the plastics development side of the Bonar Colwyn group in Ndola Mr David Woodworth said the group was planning a wide expansion of its product range with considerable capital.

Mr Gilbert was taken around the plant by Lusaka Plastics manager Mr Dhiraj Parmar and was accompanied by newly appointed Bonar Colwyn managing director, Mr Gerald Sterck.

CSC: 4700/925

ZR MANAGER REVIEWING FRAUD CASE DECISIONS MADE IN HIS ABSENCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text.]

ZAMBIA Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze is reviewing decisions made in his absence concerning workers implicated in fraud cases.

Mr Monze announced this in Kabwe yesterday when he commented on reports that some top management officials at the company's headquarters were allegedly shielding relatives involved in malpractices from punishment.

Sources in the company's audit department have said fraud cases had become common because some senior management officials abetted them by protecting culprits.

The sources cited cases of double and delayed payments of money to the immigration department for expatriate work permits, cheating on mileage allowances by senior company officials and thefts which had been reported to the authorities without action being taken.

In most cases, recommendations by the personnel department to dismiss culprits in accordance with company

policy could not go through as big shots at head office allegedly substituted such cases for negligence and meted out mild punishments.

The sources mentioned a senior officer who had allegedly misused K1,450 which he obtained from the company on the pretext that the cash would be distributed to company sponsored clubs.

There was the case of two personnel clerks and their supervisor said to have obtained K1,000 from the company to pay for expatriate work permits when in fact this was false.

According to the sources, the two clerks said to be relatives of some influential management officials were recommended for dismissal, but their case was reduced to carelessness. They only got demoted.

Mr Monze confirmed receipt of the audit report late last year and left instructions to his assistants to take appropriate disciplinary action before he left for his month-long tour of Europe and America.

"That action was taken during my absence but I am

reviewing it to find out whether it was carried out in accordance with the company's disciplinary procedure.

"In my opinion, these chaps misappropriated the money. I have the matter with me and I am looking at it today. If you want to know something, you will know tomorrow. I am answerable for whatever goes wrong in Zambia Railways and this being the case, nobody will be protected for indiscipline."

He said while he gave power to his departmental managers to discipline their subordinates without necessarily consulting him, he would not hesitate to "move in wherever unusual things" happened.

But Mr Monze exonerated an expatriate employee accused of cheating on mileage allowance, saying what he did on two occasions was "just a mistake" because instead of writing the correct figure on the weight of his vehicle, he wrote a different number.

"In fact, action on this was taken when I was away and I am satisfied with it because after all, he has already paid the difference of K10 since the wrong claim on each occasion was only K5."

CSO: 4700/925

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENTS OF POLICE OFFICER LIFTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] RESTRICTIONS imposed on suspended Central Province deputy police chief Mr Labby Kalombe's movements by the Ministry of Home Affairs have been lifted after representations from his lawyers.

An angry Mr Kalombe said from his Kabwe home yesterday he was placed "under house arrest" for 16 days by the ministry's permanent secretary Mr Langson Kawesha in his suspension letter dated February 3.

The restrictions, which confined Mr Kalombe's movements to Kabwe police station, lasted from February 3 to February 19 after Nkwazi Chambers made representations to the ministry.

"I am very bitter because I am not a criminal nor am I a political dissident. The offence I am alleged to have committed was in 1975, nearly eight years ago and was of an administrative nature. Why have they waited all these years to punish me now?"

He believed he was being "harassed" for speaking out on the ills afflicting the police force including tribalism.

corruption, nepotism and misplacement of qualified staff.

A letter from Nkwazi Chambers to Mr Kawesha reads in part: "Our client was suspended from duty and his movements were restricted to Kabwe police station (a distance of about ten metres from the house) for alleged abuse of authority on a matter which happened on January 11, 1975 which is roughly eight years ago.

"We fail to understand the legal basis upon which our client's movements were restricted to Kabwe police station which is in fact an infringement of his constitutional rights."

The letter quoted the relevant constitutional provision under Statutory Instrument number 65 of 1976 relating to the Police and Prison Service Commission regulation section 32 (7) which reads as follows:

"A suspended officer shall not leave Zambia without the permission of the responsible officer (permanent secretary) during the period of his suspension."

Nkwazi Chambers contend- ed that this provision did not apply to the restriction of movement within Zambia and "would be obliged to know the constitutional basis for confining our client's movements to Kabwe police station."

The lawyers warned that if the restriction order was not revoked within three days of receiving the letter, they had instructions to apply for a declaration to have the order declared null and void by the High Court.

Following receipt of this letter, the ministry's under secretary, Mr Evans Simukulwa revoked the restrictions on Mr Kalombe's freedom of movement within the country.

His letter to Nkwazi Chambers, dated February 12 reads: "I refer to your letter dated February 8, 1982 regarding the above subject. I wish to inform you that Mr Kalombe is free to move anywhere within Zambia as long as he informs this office where he is

CSO: 4700/925

NHA WORKERS END WILDCAT STRIKE AFTER ADDRESS BY UNION LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

HUNDREDS of hourly-paid construction workers of National Housing Authority (NHA) in Lusaka yesterday downed tools for four hours in protest against non-payment of salary increment arrears from last year.

The sit-in was immediately condemned by NHA managing director Dr David Simonda who called it illegal and warned that ring leaders would be dismissed.

The workers returned to work after being addressed by union officials.

Commenting on the incident, Dr Simonda said workers on NHA building sites who downed tools were guilty of a collective agreement signed between the company and the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union.

The workers had reacted to late publication of the agreement in the **Government Gazette** which took effect on August 1 last year in which they were awarded a 6n an-hour increase.

"This increase had in fact been already paid to the hourly workers with effect from the date of the collective agreement currently in force" said Dr Simonda.

Confusion had arisen because the NHA used two dates for the revision of salaries, one for permanent staff on January 1 and the other for general workers on

August 1 every year.

"It seems that hourly paid workers were also expecting increases in January along with permanent staff despite the fact that this would contradict the provision of the collective agreement."

Misunderstandings arose last month when a few of the workers' salaries were adjusted slightly to bring them to the minimum of the scale required under the collective agreement.

This was misunderstood to mean that certain workers were being granted increases in salary whereas that was not so. The adjustments were made in full consultation with union officials.

Dr Simonda charged that a number of disgruntled workers had taken advantage of the misunderstanding to incite workers to go on an illegal protest.

He had wanted to sack all workers who had taken part in the sit-in but after urgent consultations with union officials, only ring leaders would be fired.

CSO: 4700/925

PINEAPPLE CANNING PLANT OVERCOMES OPERATING PROBLEMS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

OPERATIONAL problems previously faced by the Mwinilunga Pineapple Canning factory had been overcome, North-Western Province permanent secretary, Mr Rhodes Sambondu reported in Solwezi yesterday.

He said the factory was now running smoothly and authorities did not anticipate any hitches in its operations.

Mr Sambondu, who toured the factory last week, said tins which were constantly in short supply were now in abundance.

RUCOM, he said, had been directed to ensure that the factory was operating accordingly and report any problems to the authorities so that they are rectified quickly.

Mr Sambondu said although farmers were always complaining about the late payments for their produce by RUCOM, they had agreed to sell their fruits to the factory instead of leaving them to rot on their farms.

Mr Sambondu also hoped that the transportation of the crop would speed up with the purchase of new vehicles by the North-western Co-operative Union (NWCU).

CSO: 4700/925

SUGAR COMPANY ACTS TO AVERT FURTHER SHORTAGES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] ONLY 1,300 tonnes of sugar will be released to the market each week with immediate effect, an Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday.

This was one of the measures undertaken by Zambia Sugar Company to avoid a possible shortage of the commodity between now and the end of this month when the new production season begins.

The spokesman said the measure would continue until the start of the 1982 crop early in April.

"But the 1,300 tonnes that will be made available to the market between now and the end March should be sufficient for normal requirements and there is no need for panic-buying that has been evident recently."

The spokesman explained that Nakambala Sugar Estate mills were normally shut down at this time of the year after all the sugar had been harvested and processed and the company carried out plant maintenance in readiness for the next season.

He said the sales of sugar had gone up over the last three years. The total marketable sugar for the 1981/82 season was 112,

000 tonnes as compared to 90,000 tonnes during the 1979/80 season.

He charged that the abnormal increase in the sales of sugar were partly because of the illegal exports of the commodity to neighbouring countries. Copies of the weekly distribution list would be made available to the provincial and national contingency offices, the office of the provincial political secretary, the Price Control Office and Freedom House.

Meanwhile, the spokesman announced that Nakambala were to start producing white sugar as soon as the harvest began at the end of this month in order to ensure increased supply of the commodity.

The production of white sugar would be twice more than the current consumption.

Meanwhile, a critical shortage of sugar has hit several parts of the country and endless queues are a common feature where the commodity appears briefly on sale, ZANA reports.

Lusaka, Central, Copperbelt, North-Western and other provinces have been hit by the sugar crisis which began soon after prices were hiked in the Budget tabled in Parliament by Finance Minister Mr

Kebby Musokotwane in January.

In Lusaka's Chilenje township on Tuesday, a huge crowd converged on a ZCBC shop to buy the commodity shortly after word went round that it had been delivered to the super-market.

Several people spent the whole day at the shop in a bid to buy the rare commodity. Similar situations are witnessed in other parts of the capital where sugar is sold.

In Kitwe, sugar shortage is critical and governor Mr Raphael Mwale spoke to Zambia Sugar Company management who also expressed concern at the crisis.

Mr Mwale said Zambia Sugar Company officials told him that the shortage might have been caused by an administrative problem within the company.

The situation in Kabwe is also critical and manager of Kabwe Transport, distributors of the commodity, Mr Samir Parekh said his firm got 30 tonnes a week instead of 60 tonnes it previously used to get from Ndola three times per week.

The shortage has also affected Mufulira and Soweto where shelves had been without sugar for over a week.

PROGRAM PROVIDES PLACES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR DROPOUTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 500 Grade Seven dropouts have found Form One places through the programme of converting old buildings into secondary schools with the help of local people. Minister of State for Education Mr Allan Chilimboyi has said.

He said this yesterday when commenting on the progress of the programme launched last May by the ministry to secure places in secondary schools for pupils who were not selected.

The programme was yielding good results and he described the response to it by local communities as encouraging.

Mr Chilimboyi recently toured the converted schools in line with Prime Minister Mundia's directive that the plan of converting old buildings into secondary schools should now be tackled seriously.

He visited schools in Solwezi, Choma and Kasempa from February 24. The Solwezi school has been housed in what was once old rural council buildings which the local people modified into classrooms and teachers' houses.

The school was provided with six teachers on completion and had an intake of 123 pupils last year. Yesterday it was expected to have enrolled 120 pupils.

The converted school at Kasempa had been fashioned out of former rural council offices and people were prepared to expand it.

EMERALD SMUGGLERS CAUSING LOSSES TO TREASURY

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 23 Feb 82 pp 1-3

[Text]

LUSAKA, February 20 - Tens of millions of dollars, as much as 10 per cent of the national budget according to some, escape the Zambian Treasury every year through the smuggling of emeralds.

This highly lucrative traffic has became a matter of state concern in a country which suffers much as a result of being almost wholly dependent on its copper exports to earn foreign revenue.

The last few months have seen vigorous action by the authorities against illegal emerald miners, who are usually Zambian nationals, and above all against the smugglers who come from other African states.

A total of 541 foreign nationals have been arrested in the crackdown, according to official sources, joining some 300 already behind bars for their involvement.

The illegal but semi-open extraction of emeralds and their clandestine channelling onto the markets of Europe, India and South Africa began in the 1970s in the Copperbelt near the border with Zaire.

Hundreds of foreigners - from Mali and Senegal in particular, and also Zaire, Cameroun, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Tanzania - flocked to Ndola Province in the hope of getting rich quick.

Easy living

Zambia is, with South Africa, Zimbabwe, Colombia and some other South American states, one of the few countries rich in emeralds.

An indication of the scale of the traffic is the fact that official emerald production has been zero for several years.

Until a short while ago, the living was easy for the emerald smugglers.

A Senegalese told how he operates. He enters Zambia via Lusaka airport, changing money to the value of 5,000 kwachas (5,000 U.S. dollars at the official rate) to keep within the rules.

Cultural, social effects

He then goes to the Ndola region without hiding the fact that he is after the green stones. After "squaring" with police and customs on his return, he then goes to Switzerland and France, which do not lack wealthy buyers.

Local authorities, traditional chiefs and the press have become worried by this "green gold rush".

Firstly there have been economic consequences, with increased inflation due to the fact that the miners and above all the smugglers have the means to live the high life.

Cultural and social effects have also resulted, with a population explosion in the border villages due to the influx of foreigners.

The foreigners are sometimes accused of abusing locals who refuse to sell their precious stones at sufficiently low prices.

Police involved

The settling of scores in the Zambian emerald business does not seem as murderous as that in Colombia, however, even if the press made much of a shooting in which a Senegalese was wounded.

Another regular complaint is that these rich foreigners undertake "marriages of convenience" with Zambian women in order to avoid expulsion.

The impunity with which the smugglers can operate may appear surprising. But the police are not always above suspicion.

According to the Zambian Sunday Times, some officers confiscate emeralds they find on illegal miners and then release the offenders.

In October 1980, a former top police official sentenced to 24 years' hard labour for assuming possession of emeralds was acquitted on appeal.

Regular swoops

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia recently expressed "shock" during a visit to the Copperbelt that the authorities seemed to be doing practically nothing to put an end to the thousands of illegal foreign miners.

The Government has not been idle since President Kenneth Kaunda called for action in 1979, however.

Apart from regular swoops on thousands of Zambians and foreigners in recent years, the authorities have tightened border controls. Interior Minister Frederick Chomba has said that in future all visitors to Zambia not citizens of Commonwealth countries would need visas.

Ten-fold pay

The most serious attempt by the Government to prevent the outflow of this national wealth was the setting up at the end of last year of the Reserved Minerals Corporation (RMC).

This company, which has been granted an exclusive mining right, is still only at the stage of prospecting and building an infrastructure.

It will perhaps have difficulty in competing with the "illegals", who are very up-to-date on the latest extraction techniques and who pay their miners at least 10 times RMC's salaries.

The illegal traffic in precious stones is a worry in neighbouring countries too. In Zimbabwe just a few days ago, for example, Parliament adopted a law providing for sentences of three years' jail aimed at outlawing the trade. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

BRIEFS

REVENUES FROM TOURISM--The Ministry of Tourism earned K73.9 million in foreign exchange between 1979 and 1981, Minister Mr Roger Sakuhuka told Parliament yesterday. He was winding up debate on estimates of expenditure for the ministry. Mr Sakuhuka said K12.4 million was raised from 53,885 tourists in 1979; K24.4 million from 86,931 tourists in 1980 while K37.1 million was raised last year from 125,744 tourists. Last year the ministry raised K19.5 million from about 85,000 Zambians who visited various tourist spots. Mr Sakuhuka was sure the ministry would have done even better this year had it been allocated sufficient funds. The National Hotels Development Corporation group had achieved a turnover of K15,191 million for the year ended March 31, 1981, as against K10,378 million for the previous year. The corporation had, for the first time since its inception, made a profit of K121,000 last year. Mr Sakuhuka conceded that standards of some hotels were falling but the ministry was doing "everything possible" to make improvements. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Mar 82 (no page number given)]

DETAINEES IN 1980, 1981--At least 115 people were detained under the Preservation of Public Security Act between 1980 and 1981, Home Affairs Minister of State CHIEFTAINESS NKOMESHYA said in Parliament yesterday. She said this in reply to a question by Senanga MP Mr Linyando Mukwe who wanted to know the number of people detained during the period under the Act and how many of them had sued the State for wrongful detention. But Chieftainess Nkomeshya referred the issue of suing to the Ministry of Legal Affairs. On those detained, she said 71 were detained in 1980, while 44 were held in 1981. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 82 p 7]

EFFECTIVE FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION--Namboard should introduce an effective distribution system of fertiliser to avoid the shortage of the commodity in some parts of the country. Opening the Monze-Pemba Farmers conference in Monze's Hindu Hall yesterday, Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, said Namb should not blame the Party and its government for their shortcomings since it was free to ask for foreign exchange to import agricultural requisites. Mr Chuula also called on the parastatal firm to take steps to ensure that agricultural requisites were made available to the farming community before the rainy season starts. He told the farmers that Namb must ensure that fertiliser and other requisites were made available to farmers as early as September this year. He told farmers that agriculture had become the cornerstone of the economy and all efforts must be made to ensure the success of the lima and operation food production programmes. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Mar 82 p 3]

MISSING EMERGE FROM BUSH--The Zambian minister of home affairs, Mr Chomba, says that seven of his country's nationals who were reported abducted by Zairese troops during a border skirmish last weekend have been found. Mr Chomba said the men had fled into the bush during the exchange of fire between Zambian and Zairese troops. He appealed for calm in response to calls in Parliament for the closure of the border between the two countries as a result of the incident. [Excerpt] [CA052306 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Mar 82]

POLICE GROUND ROMANIAN VEHICLES--More than half of the 811 Romanian ARO vehicles, which were ordered for the Zambian Police Force, have been grounded due to lack of spare parts, while a good of them are beyond repair. Home Affairs Minister, Mr Frederick Chomba said in Parliament recently that the government would consider letting a private firm take over the provision of spare parts for the vehicles. The Mechanical Services Branch in the Ministry of Works and Supply usually maintains and services all government vehicles. Mr Chomba said that out of 811 vehicles allocated to the Police last year, only 242 were still on the road; 531 were awaiting spare parts, while 38 were beyond repair. The Minister explained that since the vehicles had been received under a technical aid agreement, not initial provision had been made for spare parts. He said parts which were ordered later were all used up and new ones had to be ordered. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/926

MAPUTO MEETING PUZZLES NKOMO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

SALISBURY. — The leader of Zapu-PP, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday he failed to understand the stance adopted by the "frontline" states at their weekend meeting in Maputo.

He was commenting on a communique issued after the meeting on Sunday in which the heads of "frontline" states said the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was justified in dismissing from the government Mr Nkomo and other members of his party, following the discovery of arms on property they were associated with.

Mr Nkomo said: "There was no need for the prime minister to seek support from the 'frontline' states and there was no need for the frontliners to make the statement they made."

In an interview with the semi-official news agency Zinra, he added: "The Prime Minister has internationalised a purely local conflict which was of his own making, a conflict we have been trying to get rid of.

"If the frontliners represent the OAU, is that how the OAU is now going to conduct its affairs?" he asked. Asked about reports of Zapu members leaving the party to join Zanu-PP, Mr Nkomo claimed Zanu-PP members had collected cards and uniforms from his members by force.

He denied anyone was resigning from his party and repeated a previous assertion that both Zipsa and Zanla had hidden arms and neither he nor Mr Mugabe knew where they were.

CSO: 4700/920

FOUR WHITE TRIED FOR ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW MUGABE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — The prosecution has begun calling witnesses in the treason trial of four White men accused of plotting to overthrow the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The four — Mr Francis Bertrand, 58, his son Stephen, Mr Victor Radmore, 53, and Mr Allen Chauvin, 21 — are accused of "terrorism and sabotage". They face the death penalty on each of the two charges.

It is the first treason trial since Zimbabwe became independent two years ago.

The first prosecution witness was a Zimbabwe police detective who claimed he had infiltrated a group of Whites, including the four, by posing as a dissident army officer.

Detective-Sergeant Benson Nkiwane testified that the aim of the group, led by Mr Bertrand senior, was to force secession of Matebeleland, the western Zimbabwe province that mainly supports Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Mr Nkomo was accused of plotting against Mr Mugabe last month and was fired from the Cabinet after massive arms caches were found on property belonging to him and other Zanu leaders.

Sergeant Nkiwane said Mr Radmore had told him South African supporters were backing the plot.

The policeman also claimed Mr Radmore had told him soldiers loyal to the former Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, were prepared to back the coup attempt.

Mr Mugabe has often claimed that 5 000 Muzorewa soldiers are being trained in South Africa to topple his government, and has accused South Africa of trying to destabilise Zimbabwe.

All four accused have denied the charges. They have been held under emergency regulations for 113 days. They are also accused of illegal possession of automatic rifles, hand grenades, explosives and ammunition. — Sapa-AP.

CSO: 4700/907

GOVERNMENT TO CRACK DOWN ON FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to get tough with journalists working for foreign publications who misrepresent events in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira warned yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the Georgi Dimitrov photographic exhibition in Salisbury, Dr Shamuyarira said the Government would clamp down on journalists working for foreign publications who "saw Zimbabwe through South African eyes".

"We have already withdrawn the accreditation of one correspondent and we are going to adopt a tougher line towards such correspondents."

He said that the meet-the-people tour by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last year had been projected as a sign of the decline of ZANU (PF)'s popularity and when he (the Prime Minister) reshuffled the Cabinet this too had been reported as the advent of a civil war.

He appealed for more literature from socialist countries, saying this would counter the effect of these "lies".

Dr Shamuyarira told the Bulgarian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Christo Kolev, that as soon as such revolutionary literature became available the Government would distribute it.

Paying tribute to Georgi Dimitrov for the heritage he left Bulgaria, Dr Shamuyarira said that the Prime Minister had been impressed by the socio-economic institutions established in Bulgaria.

CSO: 4700/928

MINING OFFICIAL: INDUSTRY IN 'WORST' STATE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Zimbabwean mining industry is the worst off it has ever been, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, said last night.

Citing falling productivity and bad prices as the reasons for the poor state of the industry, he said the time had come to make increased productivity the main aim of mineworkers.

He was speaking at a cocktail party held to mark the merger of the country's two mining unions — the Associated Mine Workers of Zimbabwe and the Mine Officials Salaried Staff Association — which formed the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe.

Mr Lander said the chamber, as an organisation of employers, was pleased to see employees under one union.

"It is important to the industry that we should have talks with one employees' representative body. We will be able to communicate with the union and they will be able to communicate with us."

He called on the union to strive for increased membership, so that the views of all the workers could be heard and moul-

ded.

Emphasising the need for hard work, Mr Lander said with increased productivity everyone could have his share of the cake. It could not be shared if there was no cake.

Congratulating the two unions for merging, the Chief Industrial Registrar, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, said the example set by the AMWZ should be followed by other industries with split representative bodies.

"Unity is not often gone into for its own sake. At best it is only a means to an end. If we are not united we stand to lose the benefits meant for all of us."

Repeating the call for increased productivity, he said Zimbabwean miners should not be found wanting when the metal prices were right.

"It is more far-reaching. Even our thinking and attitudes to each other must change. If we do not change we start to realise we have not transformed enough."

CSO: 4700/928

DETAILS ON GREEN REVOLUTION PLAN GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

A MAJOR rural reafforestation project costing about \$12.5 million may soon be undertaken in**Zimbabwe by the Forestry Commission.**

This was disclosed by the director of the commission, Mr John Wiltshire, in an interview this week.

He said a team of World Bank officials, based in Nairobi, would arrive in Zimbabwe next month to carry out an appraisal of the proposed scheme, with a view to financing it.

"The project is basically concerned with the provision of building poles and fuelwood in communal areas. We started investigation into this two years ago, and a study was carried out in conjunction with Devag and the Whitsun Foundation."

ENORMITY

Investigators recognised the enormity of the problem of deforestation, identified the causes and made recommendations for solving it.

"There have been serious inroads into the indigenous forest resources of this country, for fuelwood and poles. The growth rate of the population and that of

forestry resources are incompatible and it is now necessary to create fuel plantations of fast-growing species," said Mr Wiltshire.

"We see the partial solution as being the establishment of large woodlots and block plantations where larger population concentrations exist, such as at rural service centres."

The woodlots would be created as a self-help project, with the technical expertise coming from either the Forestry Commission, acting as agents of district councils, or from the councils themselves.

"We will be working very closely with district council conservation committees on this matter," said Mr Wiltshire. A new division, responsible for the whole project, had been created within the commission.

There was also a need to establish urban plantations close to the main centres. Plans were also being made to introduce fuelwood plantations on forest land adjoining communal areas.

"We could then supply these areas with wood. For example, we will have a plantation at Gwaai Forest Area, and we will be able to supply people in

the Tjolotjo communal area," he said.

He stressed that the provision of fuelwood was not the total solution of the energy problem in Zimbabwe. There would have to be an integrated approach, with use made of other sources like electricity, liquid fuels and solar heating.

The \$12.5 million sought for the scheme would finance it in its first five years of development.

"Reafforestation will be our major development. We have worked in the communal areas for many years, with advisory and extension services, but because of a lack of finance and other problems we have only now come to grip with the issue," said Mr Wiltshire.

Research was another commission task. Three stations were operated in the Eastern Districts and a new one was planned for the low rainfall, Kalahari-sana area near Bulawayo.

"To date research has been aimed primarily at commercial forestry, but we are now into a new field, based on the introduction and management of eucalyptus species suitable for arid and semi-arid areas. This will be for pole and fuelwood production."

Mr Wiltshire said considerable interest was being taken in Zimbabwe's forestry affairs by overseas governments and

organisations.

Two officials of Finland's Jaakkopöry consultancy organisation arrive in Salisbury this week to undertake a market study. Financed by the Finnish government, the study would assess demands so that the development of the industry could be rationalised.

Interest in research work was also being taken by the Australian government and a Canadian-based organisation called the International Development Research Centre.

The IDRC was looking at agro-forestry — the integration of agricultural crops with trees. Projects of this nature were already taking place at the new commission research station at Chesa, 30 km from Bulawayo, and at Mafungabusi in the northern Midlands.

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, based in Khartoum, and an African development bank were looking at plans for the establishment of a large sawmill complex on Springvale farm, south of Melsetter, to serve the estates in the area.

CSO: 4700/928

MAIZE EXPORTS COULD DOUBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Stan Higgins]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S maize exports are expected to rise to more than half a million tonnes this year, nearly double the amount exported after last year's bumper harvest.

The general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr Bill Long, said in an interview yesterday that 300 000 tonnes of last year's crop had been exported so far.

"In the coming year we hope—with the co-operation of the National Railways of Zimbabwe and the Mozambican railways and port authorities—to export more than 500 000 tonnes—a substantial increase."

He disclosed that maize production this season totalled almost 2 million tonnes. The Crop Estimation Committee of the board had said that about a million tonnes would be delivered to GMB intake points.

"This is about half of what we took in last year. This is because of the difficult growing conditions in the north of the

country and a very severe drought in the south."

Of the amount delivered to the GMB, 850 000 tonnes would come from about 7 000 commercial farmers. The million tonnes not delivered to the board would be consumed by people in the rural areas, mainly in communal lands.

Mr Long said 1.2 million tonnes of last year's crop was still held in depots throughout the country. Because of "the relatively low, slow rate of exporting, due to transport difficulties", these stocks would probably be held for some time.

"These stocks will make handling of the new crop more difficult, because we will have two crops on our hands. We will try to dispose of the old crop first.

The board is now looking for land adjacent to existing depots to take in the new crop. This means extensive development work at a time when we are trying to develop new depots.

"It is a tremendous task on our shoulders," he said.

The GMB was confident that it could take in the crop as successfully as it did last year. Discussions

held with the NRZ had revealed that because of new locomotives and several other factors, a greater number of wagons would be allocated to maize transportation this year.

"This is good news not only for the GMB but also for the World Food Programme, with which we have a very close association. They are keen that African production should be seen to be feeding Africa," said Mr Long.

Although world maize prices were depressed because of big surpluses in other countries, shorter routes for Zimbabwe's exports put this country in a better position for export to African nations.

Turning to the drought, he said sales of maize for the domestic market would increase substantially this year because people in many areas of the country were short of grain particularly those who had sold all their supplies last year.

This would help the board reduce its high stock holdings.

The drought would also mean that some maize would have to be fed to cattle.

CSO: 4700/928

TEKERE'S RETURN TO FOREFRONT SEEN POSSIBLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] Is Mr Edgar Tekere--the former Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister who was charged with shooting a White farmer--about to make his political come-back?

That question is being anxiously asked by Whites in Salisbury. And there appear to be some grounds at least for believing that Mr Tekere is about to re-emerge on the Zimbabwe political scene.

According to good sources, Mr Tekere recently declined an offer by a Kenyan businessman to become a company director of a Kenyan company with a Salisbury subsidiary, on the grounds that he "might be offered a ministerial post by Mr Mugabe."

In the last few days, ZBC has given considerable prominence to a statement by Mr Tekere that Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF should be strengthened and re-organised.

Were Mr Tekere still in the political limbo, it is doubtful if a state-controlled radio station would dare give him such coverage.

General assumption is that "someone is flying a kite," either to test popular opinion on Mr Tekere, or to prepare the way for his return to public life.

The speculation is disturbing Whites because it follows almost immediately upon the return to power of another noted hard-core radical, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, summarily dismissed last October after a series of contentious statements. Dr Ushewokunze and Mr Tekere are close friends.

A Salisbury analyst told me: "Mugabe appears to have succumbed to pressure from the radical traditionalists in Zanu-PF.

"If the reaction from the grassroots to a Tekere return is positive, then his re-appearance, probably as a deputy minister, can be expected.

"Seemingly, it was felt that he had to be rusticated as punishment for embarrassing Mugabe over the Adams murder.

"Now, having completed his period in the political wilderness, it looks as though he is about to return to the [word illegible]."

Mr Tekere, once one of the three most powerful men in the Zimbabwe Marxist government was axed as Minister of Manpower in January, 1981, and as secretary-general of Zanu-PF in August.

This post has not yet been filled, it having been decided that it should wait till the 1982 Zanu-PF congress.

Mr Tekere is generally portrayed as a radical Marxist, but the analysts say he is really a traditionalist "and above all a racist", less interested in changing Zimbabwe's socio-political system than in having Whites replaced by Blacks at the head of all major institutions.

Throughout his period in the Mugabe Cabinet Whites were often aghast at his pronouncements on their future in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/920

'BATTLE PLAN', ARMS EVIDENCE OF GROUP'S PLOT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 11

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — A "battle plan," detailing missions to seize and hold Que Que River Bridge, Gwelo School of Infantry and other military and civilian centres throughout Zimbabwe, was produced as an exhibit in the High Court, Bulawayo, yesterday.

Before the court were Bulawayo dentist Dr Frank Bertrand, (58), his son Mr Stephen Francis Bertrand, (24), Mr Victor Samuel Radmore, (53) an employee of Bulawayo City Council Parks Department, and Mr Allen Richard Cauvin, (21).

The four have all denied conspiring to commit acts of terrorism, or sabotage, and possessing arms of war, offensive weapons and offensive materials.

The investigating officer in the case, Detective-Inspector Morgan Sibanda, told the court the "battle plan" had been found in a car driven by Mr Stephen Bertrand and Mr Cauvin on the day of their arrest.

They had been to a meeting with two policemen posing as disillusioned ex-Zipra national army officers.

One of the undercover policemen, Detective-Sergeant Benson Nkowane, has stated in evi-

dence that the meeting discussed troops he said he was training.

The two accused are alleged to have thought that these troops would form part of Dr Bertrand's "Matabele army".

As soon as the meeting was over the two men were arrested and the "battle plan" found.

Also in the car of the two accused were a loaded AK-47 rifle with a fully charged magazine, a G3 rifle hidden in a golf bag, 677 rounds of ammunition in a small sack and a canvas bag, two full G3 magazines, two full AK-47 magazines, two knives, two water bottles, three magazine pouches, one British passport in the name of Mr Stephen Bertrand, one Rhodesian passport in the name of Mr Allen Cauvin and 100 Zimdollars (R130).

Mr Chris Jordaan, who appears for Mr Radmore and Mr Cauvin, said: "You could not seriously have believed that there was a plot to overthrow the government by violent means by these four — two of them elderly men, one a cripple, and two almost children."

The officer said: "I seriously believed there was a plot against the central government."

The case was adjourned to today.

BRIEFS

NKOMO, MUGABE SUPPORTERS CLASH--The Zimbabwe News Agency has reported the arrest of 32 people in the central town of Que Que during a clash between supporters of the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, and those of Mr Joshua Nkomo. The news agency said a number of people suffered minor injuries in the fighting. This was the first report of such fighting since Mr Nkomo and three other ministers were dismissed from the cabinet 3 weeks ago. [Salisbury Domestic Service in English at 1115 GMT on 10 March reported that 37 people arrested after clashes in Que Que on Monday evening would appear in court this afternoon. No mention was made of the nature of the clash or of who was involved. The areas where the clashes occurred were described as being calm.] [Text] [CA101658 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Mar 82]

DEFECTIONS STRENGTHEN MUGABE'S PARTY--Salisbury, 6 Mar (AFP)--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's domestic political position continued to strengthen today as one more MP left the white Republican Front (RF) Party and more than 1,200 members of Joshua Nkomo's minority party reportedly quit to join Mr Mugabe's ZANU Party. Member of Parliament Dennis Divaris announced that he was quitting the RF, led by former white-rule Prime Minister Ian Smith, to join the seven other RF MP's who quit the party on Thursday to sit as independents in the House. The breakaway MP's have said that they want to work more constructively with Mr Mugabe's government. The RF now has 11 of the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites, but only nine are active MP's. One RF MP is in jail and another is out of the country to avoid arrest. Meanwhile, more than 1,200 members of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party left to join Mr Mugabe's ZANU Party in the central city of Gatooma, according to ZANU officials. They left because of a lack of confidence in Mr Nkomo's leadership after large amounts of arms were found on his party's property, ZANU officials said. [Text] [NC06150 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 6 Mar 82]

GENERAL FINED--Salisbury--A drunken national army major-general who killed two pedestrians while driving was fined Z\$400 (R530)--or four months--yesterday by a Salisbury magistrate for culpable homicide. Sebastian Gariki Mushipe (31), stationed at KGV1 Barracks in Salisbury, pleaded guilty. On August 24 last year, Mushipe knocked down and killed two pedestrians while driving along Lorraine Drive in Mabelreign, Salisbury. Prosecutor Mr G Woolcock told the court that Mushipe's blood sample taken for an alcohol analysis test showed he was drunk while driving. Mr Roberts suspended two months of the sentence for five years and prohibited Mushipe from driving for a year.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 5]

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